"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers and thunderstorms; cooler; southerly winds becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,140. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

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Col. Wilson, on behalf of the Manhattan Club, presented a stand of colors to the Seventy-first Regiment on the battlefield before Santiago July 4.

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Among other supplies sent out by the Red Cross was a shipment to the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

The submarine boat Holland was nearly run down in the bay by a schooner while manœuvring, with a Norwegian officer aboard

The steamer Seneca, with ninety-nine sick and wounded from Santiago, is expected to-day at this port. There is a rumor that there is yellow fever on board.

The armed naval transport Resolute sailed for Santiago with the largest shipment of supplies thus far sent to the front. She also carried 100 nurses, seven of whom are women. It is expected she will reach Santiago on Sunday.

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Gov. Black yesterday appointed a commission to inquire into the decline of the commerce of New York and suggest legislation for its betterment.

Col. Luscomb is meeting with ill success in his efforts to fill up the Thirteenth Regiment. A circular has been issued tending to discourage recruiting until the Thirteenth Battalion is discharged from Government service.

The prize steamers Catalina, Guido, Miguel Jover, and Buena Ventura, under convoy of the gunboat Newport, arrived off Tompkinsville last evening from Key West. On the Newport were forty-two sick men from the fleet, Mason Mitchell, a wounded Rough Rider, and a badly wounded sailor. On the steamers were about 300 Spaniards. Capt. Tilley of the Newport reported an uneventful trip.

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At the hearing before Justice Daly in the Kortright case yesterday, Mrs. Kortright testified that she had discussed with her husband the feasibility of having him committed by legal process to an institution for the insane.

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The Council passed a resolution making the using of profane language in public a misdemeanor.

The Board of Education held its last meeting before the Summer vacation. Qualifications for Training School candidates were decided upon.

Two employes of the City Water Supply Department were suffocated by gas yesterday in a manhole at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue.

The Board of Aldermen passed the resolution, upon the strength of a report from the Finance Committee, sanctioning the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue.

Frank W. Anthony, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was arrested charged with fraudulent use of the mails, in that he issued policies on insurance companies that never existed.

Abraham L. Huyler, who for sixteen years, up to three years ago, was sexton of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church, on Madison Avenue, was held in $300 bail in a Police Court yesterday, charged with shoplifting.

Drs. F. G. Vose and Joseph C. Thoms, who were charged by a Coroner's jury with causing the death of Addie Cornelius by culpable incompetence, were discharged by Coroner Delap of Brooklyn yesterday.

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DISPUTE OVER PRIZE SHIPS.

Sampson and Shafter Both Lay Claim to the Steamers Captured with Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender.

Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city to-day on the Vixen and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He also was desirous of placing prize crews on board of them.

Gen. Shafter, however, refused to recognise Admiral Sampson's claims. He declared the steamers, with everything else in Santiago, had surrendered to him.

The question apparently is still undecided. The Admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

Newport, Ky., Loses $125,000 by Fire.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 19.—Fire started this evening in the oil room of Unnewehr's sawmill, probably caused by a gasoline explosion. Within two hours the flames, fanned by a strong breeze, had spread two squares south and east two blocks. The Covington (Ky.) and Cincinnati departments were called on and sent a number of engines. Fifty families are rendered homeless. Loss estimated to be between $125,000 and $150,000, with but comparatively little insurance.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the East Gulf States, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. A storm is central over Lake Superior. It has caused showers and thunderstorms in the lake region, with high wind squalls. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Northern Rocky Mountain distriots.

The temperature is lower in the Middle Atlantic States and throughout the Rocky Mountain slope; it is higher in the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, lake regions, and the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in New England, the North Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Middle Mississippi Valley. There will be a decided fall of temperature in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Cool weather will probably extend into the Middle Atlantic States and New England by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	75	78
6 A. M.	68	71	78
9 A. M.	71	71	78
12 M.	74	78	78
3 P. M.	74	74	88
6 P. M.	78	71	77
9 P. M.	71	71	76
12 P. M.	70	71	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....18
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date, 1897.....71
Corresponding date last twenty years.....78

The maximum temperature yesterday was reported at 3 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 89 per

PRETENSIONS OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

Shafter's Order Barring Them from Santiago Resented.

WANTED TO SACK THE CITY

Their Attitude Viewed with Disgust by Our Officers and Men.

TROUBLE IS POSSIBLE

Garcia Surlily Refused Shafter's Invitation to Attend the Ceremony of Raising the American Flag.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and Gen. Garcia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed, the situation has now reached a point when there is practically no communication at all between the two armies, and their relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations which one would suppose would exist between allies.

So soon as Gen. Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban Junta enter the City of Santiago de Cuba deep mutterings were heard among Gen. Garcia's men. It was evident the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Daiquiri, Siboney, and El Caney. Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon Gen. Toral's surrender.

Asked Shafter to Explain.

On Friday last Castillo, a brother of Gen. Demetrius Castillo, went to Gen. Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this (to the Cubans) inexplicable resolution.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied Gen. Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city. The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American Army leaves it I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

Castillo, who came direct from Gen. Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin.

The Cuban soldiers now fully realise that there is a rising sentiment against them in the American army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass onward, lugging their bacon and hard tack into the woods.

Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed toward them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked.

The correspondent of The Associated Press who sends this dispatch saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and, during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded.

Our Men Expect a Collision.

Hundreds of such instances are being told about the camp fires, until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity, and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

Gen. Shafter sent an invitation to Gen. Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago de Cuba, but the Cuban General showed his resentment by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation, said he hated the Spaniards, and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp, eating American rations, and our troops have had no communication with them.

Twenty-five Cubans, political prisoners, are still in the city jail, but a report has been submitted on the subject by Cuban residents to Gen. McKibbin, the temporary Military Governor, and their release is expected.

SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Administration Glad that Congress Refused to Recognise the Cuban Republican Government.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Administration is now very well satisfied that the Congress in passing the declaration of war refused to recognise the Government of the Republic of Cuba. When the resolution was under consideration the friends of the republic made earnest of recognition a very urgent condition, some of them insisting that to declare independence without recognition of the Government of the republic would be but an empty friendship to extend to the insurgents.

Even the men who then advocated recognition are believed to have become convinced that it would have been a serious mistake to have undertaken that as soon as Cuban territory was captured it was to be turned over to the care of Cubans.

Cuban help of the United States troops has been acknowledged repeatedly, but the recent reports from the camp at Santiago and neighborhood have in some measure impaired confidence in the Cubans and their fitness to assume the responsibilities of government even in Santiago. The Administration does not accept without question the fragmentary reports concerning the Cubans that have come to the War and Navy Departments, but there is so much testimony that is disquieting that the President is disposed to be specially thankful that the Congress did not impose upon him the duty of turning over Cuba as fast as subdued by the United States to the unhampered control of the Cuban soldiers and citizens.

Hasty Action of the Cubans.

The Cubans at Santiago seem to have anticipated the President's proclamation when they selected Gen. Demetrius Castillo to be Governor of Santiago as soon as the city should be captured. There was no consultation with the commanding General of the United States forces before this was done. There was no consideration of the people of Santiago when Castillo was chosen to rule over it after Spain had yielded control. There was no announcement by Castillo as to what his purposes would be when he was allowed to assume the responsibility and privileges of Governor.

The reports of to-day setting forth that some ill-feeling has developed among the Cubans toward the United States, and that this may yet result in resistance to the United States forces by Cubans, exactly support the expectation of a member of the Cabinet who recently spoke of the prospect in Cuba and was quoted in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES. A State Department officer has also expressed the fear that before long the United States will be occupying about the same attitude toward the Cubans that Spain has maintained for at least two years.

Expected to Oppose Our Policy.

The Cubans are rather expected to develop strong opposition to the sentiments expressed in President McKinley's proclamation setting forth what is expected to be done by the United States in captured provinces of Cuba. Something savage in the Cuban mind, made evident by the looting of El Caney and Siboney as soon as the opportunity occurred, desired to find expression in the looting of Santiago, already looted by the soldiers of Spain. The President does not propose that any Cuban city shall be looted by the troops of the United States or by their allies.

The first effort is to be to restore as fully as possible the opportunities of all residents to resume their customary avocations. Be they Cubans or Spanish, they are to have a chance to take up the vocations dropped when war compelled the suspension of business. Then the city is to be kept clean. Neither Cuban nor Spaniard can be depended upon to do this.

The Cubans might as well make up their minds to show that they are fit to govern before they can expect to be trusted to govern. The proclamation of the President does not make any difference between the natives of Cuba and of the peninsula. The Spaniards will not be permitted to butcher or persecute Cubans. The Cubans will be prevented from wreaking their vengeance upon their former persecutors. This may disappoint the men who expected to drive every Spaniard from Cuba.

Fair Treatment to All.

The war by the United States, says a member of the Administration, is against the Government of Spain and to free Cuba from its misrule. It is not against the people of Cuba, whether Spanish or Cuban, or to set up Cuban misrule, and the Cubans may as well make up their minds that this is so, and that the Administration will adhere to the policy of fair treatment of all classes of the population that surrender to the forces of the United States.

There is great probability that when the friends of Cuba in the United States have opportunity to communicate with the insurgent leaders in Cuba they will admonish them that wisdom and a good hope in the future of the island will demand that the suggestions carried in the proclamation be heeded. The President will not stand beside men who seek an opportunity to revenge themselves at the expense of the Spaniards for the cruelties suffered by Cuba for many years.

The people of the cities and towns, presumably the people who are interested in property, will, if they are in sufficient numbers to hold the municipal control, and if they exercise it properly, be permitted to do so. There will be no forcible wresting of power from those who by numbers are entitled to hold it, and in moderation use it, and there will be no forcing upon the majority the administration of the courts and civil powers by men whose only title to it is that they fought with Gomez or with Garcia.

No Disposition to Disregard Army.

There has been no disposition on the part of the United States civil or military officers at any time to disregard the Cubans or to belittle their assistance. To the best of their little ability it is admitted they have rendered service at times very useful. At no time, however, has the Administration been disposed to assent to the proposition that insurgent Cuba has proved ability to assume all the functions of government that the Spanish are expected to yield.

Should the Cubans, by the mistaken advice of their leaders, assume so hostile an attitude toward the United States as to make it necessary to treat them as enemies the condition will be regretted, but it will not make any difference in the determination that Spain shall no longer govern the island.

Members of the Administration regret very deeply the information from Santiago indicating that the Cubans are more intent upon vengeance than they are upon securing for Cuba tranquility under a government that will deal fairly with all people, whether native or foreign born. They will consider it most unfortunate if the leaders of the Cuban party do not see that the prosperity and peace of the island depend upon acceptance of the plan of the President.

The President may be depended upon not to sanction any policy that looks to the suppression, and perhaps worse, of so important and perhaps tractable a portion of the population as the people of Spanish parentage living in Cuba. The war is one of humanity, not one of vengeance and extermination.

A CUBAN'S DENIAL.

Dr. Lincoln de Zayes of the Cuban Junta in this city said yesterday that the reports that the Cubans resent the purpose of the United States to establish temporary military or other provisional government in the conquered territory in Cuba was without foundation.

"The Cubans," said Dr. de Zayas, "know that such arrangement is necessary, and they do not expect the United States to turn the Island of Cuba over to them, or any part of it, for their self-government until the island is entirely under American control, and then only after full provision is made for a permanent, stable Government. We know that when Germany came into possession of Alsace-Lorraine the municipal functions were permitted for some time to remain in the hands of Frenchmen. A municipal government is a complicated machine, and men who are familiar with the laws and ordinances and with the records must be left in control till the transfer can be accomplished in an orderly manner; otherwise there would be a condition little short of anarchy.

"The Cubans do resent, however, the slurs that are being cast upon them. They are made to appear despicable, while the Spaniards are suddenly being pictured as heroes. Things may occur which will cause soreness among certain Cubans, but the Cuban people, as a whole, should not be condemned for that. I see in these reports only that certain forces are at work antagonistic to the Cubans, which I recognize as the same that strove so desperately to prevent American intervention. I have no fears, however, as to the outcome."

STRENGTH OF TORAL'S ARMY.

Roster Shows a Total of 22,780 Prisoners—Soldiers Deny that They Have Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by Gen. Toral, and that the total is 22,780 men. This, he adds, is a far larger force than that with which he compelled the surrender.

In another dispatch Gen. Shafter says he will send officers and troops to-morrow to receive the surrender of the interior garrisons, aggregating 2,000 men, and that he will also send officers to receive the surrender of the coast garrisons at Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo.

SANTIAGO HARBOR, July 18.—How soon the Spanish troops will be shipped to the homes many of them have not seen for three years or more cannot be announced at present. But it is understood the delay will be as short as possible.

The soldiers are camped between the lines, on the reverse slope of the hill on which are our intrenchments. Many of them believe, as they have been told so, that the United States has purchased the Island of Cuba and that our Government will pay them their arrears of pay and return them to Spain.

They repudiate the idea that they have surrendered.

MAY COURT-MARTIAL TORAL.

MADRID, July 19—10 P. M.—The papers announce that the Cabinet council yesterday was occupied with the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Ministers expressed surprise that Gen. Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender, and Capt. Gen. Blanco has been asked to send details.

When these have been received the question of a court-martial of Gen. Toral will be submitted.

LONDON, July 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Great surprise was occasioned here by the news that the odds at Santiago were largely on the side of the Spaniards."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dispatch from Gen. Shafter, received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day, says:

"My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition."

The Ordnance Department of the War Department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns, and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this Government through the surrender of Santiago. The Mauser rifles will probably number 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns.

The reports made before the surrender indicated that these rifles were not in very good condition. They were all right when furnished, but the poor care they received, principally from the volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first-class order. The Mauser has a calibre of 7 millimeters or .27½ of an inch, while the American gun has a calibre of .3 of an inch. This difference in calibre makes it impossible to use American ammunition in the captured guns. The surrender also covers a large stock of ammunition, rifle balls, &c., of the calibre suitable for the Mausers, so that when the rifles are repaired there will be an ample stock of cartridges to use in them.

The ordnance officers expect to make very little use of the old fortification guns mounted in Morro Castle, Zocapa, Cay Smith, and other forts along Santiago Harbor. These, it has developed since the capture, are guns of antiquated pattern, most of them muzzle-loaders. It is said they would not be worth bringing back to the United States except as souvenirs of the fall of Santiago.

For the present they probably will be retained at the forts, for since they have proved sufficiently effective to make a showing against the American fleet, they will suffice for the present passive condition of affairs.

DAY WOULD RETURN THE ARMS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There has been printed some assertion that the Administration favors the return to Spain of the arms captured from the Spanish troops at Santiago, and that after the war is over, if not sooner, the Mausers and the artillery taken by Gen. Shafter will be sent back to the nation from which they were captured. If this be the disposition of certain Cabinet officers it is not so of all of them, and the President has not given his approval to the suggestion.

According to the best obtainable information, Secretary of State Day is decidedly opposed to the retention of the captured arms, and would have restored them to the Spanish as soon as they had been formally surrendered. This was at once considered by other members of the Administration to be inexpedient, if not unsafe, and was not sustained as a war measure.

It is not considered probable at the War department that the Spanish troops will ever use the Mausers captured at Santiago unless they recapture them from the troops of the United States. It is probable that they will be used to take Puerto Rico, and compliance with Mr. Day's desire will, at least, be deferred.

It is asserted upon what seems to be good

Continued on Page 2.

MILES SAILS ON YALE

Leaves Santiago with Vanguard of Puerto Rican Expedition.

ERNST'S BRIGADE OFF TO-DAY

The Troops Embarked on Transports at Charleston Yesterday.

Brooke Will Follow in a Few Days with Rear Guard Now Being Organized at Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—On the authority of the Secretary of War it is announced that Gen. Miles has started from Santiago for Puerto Rico with the vanguard of the expedition, and that Gen. Brooke has returned to Chickamauga to prepare for the forwarding of the rear guard.

A cable message received from Gen. Miles this afternoon by a member of his staff gave the information that he expected to leave for Puerto Rico to-night. He sent farewell messages to his family, and left the impression that he did not expect to be able to communicate with them again until after the capture of Puerto Rico gives him access to a cable under his own control.

Troops with Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles, as already announced, is on board the Yale, which reached Santiago just before the surrender, with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. The understanding here is that these men were never disembarked. The Columbia went down at the same time with a portion of the Sixth Illinois. Soon after the appearance of yellow fever among the troops at the front, Gen. Miles notified the War Department that the men sent down on the Yale and Columbia and some of the artillerists on the Comanche had never been exposed to the infection and that he had taken steps to land them on the west of the harbor entrance near Cabanas so as to keep them separated from the other troops.

The execution of this plan was interrupted, however, by the decision to hasten the move on Puerto Rico, and it is understood here that those troops are now with Gen. Miles.

The transports Lampasas and Nueces, which were loaded with artillery from the siege train; engineer, signal and hospital corps, and supplies for Santiago, and which were halted when about to sail from Tampa on account of the fever outbreak at the front, got away on Saturday. Their orders were to report to Gen. Miles.

Ernst's Brigade Ready to Sail.

The transports Obdam, Duchess, and Mobile have been lying at Charleston for a week, waiting to take on board Ernst's brigade of the First Division, First Corps, composed of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania. These troops went aboard to-day, and the vessels will set sail to-morrow.

Haines's Brigade, the second of the First Division, has been ordered from Chickamauga to Newport News, where it will go on board transports for Puerto Rico. The brigade is made up of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania. In addition, there will be sent from Chickamauga at the same time and to the same port, four batteries of volunteer artillery of four guns each, a hospital corps of 200, and a signal corps of 200.

The steamship Roumanian has been ordered from New York to Newport News to take the four batteries of artillery, with their 700 men, 16 guns, and several hundred horses. The Massachusetts, which has also been ordered to Newport News, especially for commissary supplies for the Puerto Rico expedition, will take a portion of the troops. The St. Louis and he Harvard may take the rest.

Troops on Transports at Tampa.

Loaded on transports at Tampa are the Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, the Fifth Cavalry, and the artillery siege train. It is thought likely that the remainder of Brig. Gen. Snyder's division of the Fourth Corps will also embark at Tampa.

This would take from there the Second Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Carpenter, including the Second New York and the Fifth Maryland, and the Third Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Hall, composed of the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, and First Ohio. The transports which Gen. Coppinger had liberty to use for embarking this expedition are the Cherokee, Fanita, Mohawk, Florida, Arkadia, Whitney, Morgan, and Gussie.

The plans of the advance on Puerto Rico so far as they have been revealed here, directly and indirectly, look to two main sections of the expedition, the first made up of the troops with Gen. Miles already and those now on the way to him from Tampa, Charleston, and Chickamauga, and the second, made up of the other regiments which Gen. Brooke may select for the work, and which are expected to sail not later than Saturday, the 30th of July.

ORDERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Regiments Going to Newport News to Embark for Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Park, Ga., July 19.—There is no longer any doubt that Capt. Thomas is going to furnish a large force of troops for the Puerto Rico expedition. The details cannot be had to-night, but it is safe to assert that two divisions, and probably more, of the First Corps will be ordered out, and the movement is expected to begin to-morrow or Thursday.

Gen. Brooke will be at the park to-morrow, at which time all the details will be arranged.

The following organizations were to-day placed under orders to go to Newport News, from which point they will embark for Puerto Rico.

The Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, under command of Brig. Gen. Haines; Light Batteries B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery; the Signal Corps under Major Glassford, the Reserve Hospital Corps under Major L. Smith, and the Reserve Ambulance Company under Major Frank Boyd.

That these will go Thursday there appears to be no doubt, and it is more than likely that a larger force than this will be started by that time.

By noon to-day Col. Rockwell, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, had finished what had seemed the unending task of equipping the First Corps. There is now not a regiment in the corps that does not feel that it will be among those picked out to go with Gen. Brooke, and when the regiments to go are designated there will therefore be some sadly disappointed volunteers.

Col. Lee was in consultation with the railroad men this afternoon regarding the necessary transportation for the coming expedition. He will have every arrangement made to move the entire force within four or five days.

Having finished with the First Corps, the supply departments began this evening issuing to the Third Corps. Col. Lee issued considerable wagon transportation to this corps, and Col. Rockwell handed out some ordnance to regiments of the corps.

If there is no delay in shipping stores, it will be only a few days before the Third Corps is thoroughly equipped.

GETTING TRANSPORTS READY.

Seven Vessels Being Loaded Here with Supplies for the Puerto Rican Campaign.

The Quartermaster's Department was busy all day yesterday preparing the transports that are now in port for the expedition that is to be sent against Puerto Rico. Stores of all kinds were purchased and they are to be loaded on the different vessels at once. There are now in port the Massachusetts, Michigan, Roumanian, Manitoba, Olivette, City of Washington, and by Monday the Missouri will be here. Orders for all these vessels have been received from Washington, and yesterday Col. Kimball and his assistants in the Quartermaster's Department were carrying out the orders as far as they were concerned.

Col. Kimball went into the market and purchased 756,000 pounds of hay and 648,000 pounds of oats for the horses that are to go to Puerto Rico. A horse gets fourteen pounds of oats and twelve pounds of hay a day.

The Massachusetts is now at Pier 34, North River. She has been taking on coal and water, but this morning 25 stevedores will be put to work stowing the supplies that the Massachusetts is to take. She has accommodations for 1,000 men and 1,000 horses, and will load 1,500,000 rations, equal to 447,000 pounds. She will sail on Friday morning for Newport News, where she will ship the meat rations, which are to be sent there from Chicago, and will then take on the troops that are to go to Puerto Rico.

The steamers Michigan and Roumanian are at Piers 25 and 26, Brooklyn. These two vessels are to take the hay and oats that was purchased yesterday. The Michigan will take 288,000 pounds of oats and 336,000 pounds of hay, and the Roumanian will take 360,000 pounds of oats and 420,000 pounds of hay. The Michigan can accommodate 800 men and 800 horses, and the Roumanian can take 2,000 troops without being crowded. These vessels will await orders from Washington. It is possible that the troops that are to go on these two vessels may be sent to this port, or they may touch at some southern port and take off the troops there.

The Missouri is expected at Philadelphia to-day, where she will unload, and then come to this port, where she is expected on Monday. She is to accompany the Puerto Rican expedition as an ambulance ship, and, it is said, will be known as the Rescue. Major W. H. Arthur will be in charge, and his staff will be Capt. A. M. Stark, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Brown, who has been detached from the Olivette, and Dr. E. M. Parker of Washington, D. C. There will be a Hospital Corps of twenty privates, ten contract nurses, and four hospital stewards. The present Captain and crew of the Missouri will be retained. Work on getting the vessel ready is to be rushed, and when completed she will have accommodation for 600 patients. The ice and carbonating plants that have been donated to the ship will be put in if there is time, but if not, ice will be stored. She will carry two launches and an electrical plant, which, in addition to lighting the vessel, will drive 200 fans. The Rescue is to be used to carry the wounded from Puerto Rico to this country.

Seventy recruits for the Seventh Artillery will leave Newport to-day by the Fall River boat, and, on arriving here, will be transferred by the Gen. Meigs to the Michigan, on which vessel they will go to the front.

The Olivette has been ordered to remain here and clear up the transports that have been engaged in transporting the wounded. By orders received from Washington she will clear these vessel of the equipments that have been left on board by the troops that disembarked at Santiago and did not take their outfits with them. While watering the ships at Santiago the Olivette collided with several of the transports, and as a result her covering board has been smashed and her steam windlass destroyed. The amount of the damage done is $4,000, and repairs are to be made at once while the vessel is in the Erie Basin. She is also to be fitted with a distilling plant and is to be fumigated.

The City of Washington is at Pier 17 East River awaiting orders. The Seneca, which is due to-day with wounded, will, after landing the wounded, go to the Clyde Line pier on the East River. She is to be sent to Puerto Rico as soon as she can be got ready.

The Government has directed that 300,000 commissary rations be sent to Puerto Rico in addition to those that are now being shipped. They will be sent on the Seneca or City of Washington.

Major Summerhayes yesterday chartered a vessel that is to go to Puerto Rico with 600 laborers and a large quantity of lumber. The name of the vessel is not made public, but it is expected that she will sail to-day. She is to stop at Jacksonville for another shipment of lumber. These men are to build docks and floats in order to facilitate the landing of the troops. The undertaking is the result of the personal effort of Gen. Miles.

The Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line is at Pier 39 North River. Major Summerhayes inspected the vessel yesterday and reported that she would be turned over to the department to-day and taken to Pier 22, Brooklyn, to fit out. After looking over the vessel Major Summerhayes had the crew summoned on deck. He told the men that the vessel would be turned over to the Government and asked if they wanted to stay.

"Well, I don't know—" began one man.

"Captain," interrupted the Major, "put that man ashore."

The man went, and then another man began to grumble. "Put the whole crew ashore," said the Major. "I've had this trouble before, and am not going to have any more of it."

The men, after being put off the vessel, relented and wished to be taken back, but Major Summerhayes refused to allow one of them back, declaring that he could get all the men he wanted who were American citizens. The officers and engineers of the vessel will remain.

The American Line steamer Chester arrived yesterday, and it is reported that she is to be taken by the Government and used as a transport, as her sister ship the Berlin has been.

SPANISH CENSOR AT WORK AGAIN

Only Brief and Unimportant Dispatches Coming from Madrid.

HOME PAPERS ALSO HAMPERED

Paris, London, and Havana News Kept from Them.

Provincial Journals Unable to Get Dispatches from the Capital—Rumor of Disagreement in the Cabinet About Peace.

LONDON, July 20.—Owing to the severity of the censorship at Madrid the London morning newspapers to-day are quite without Madrid dispatches, except brief messages sent by way of France.

The Madrid papers themselves are without dispatches from Paris, London, or Havana. Even the Spanish provincial papers get nothing from the capital.

The Madrilenos, it is reported, suspect that the protracted negotiations at Santiago de Cuba conceal some sort of juggling; and it is also said that the Government wields only a nominal control over Capt. Gen. Blanco, his attitude and that of his army being the chief obstacles to peace.

MADRID, July 19.—"As the Government makes no sign, it can only be supposed," says El Imparcial, "that the Ministers disagree on the question of peace."

Some papers believe that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is imminent.

El Imparcial learns from several members of the Cabinet that, in their opinion, for Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and therefore it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

LONDON, July 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta prefers to solicit the assistance of France, but Duke Almodovar de Rio favors using Germany as the trump card to terminate war by seeking her action against America in the Philippines. Spain naturally wishes to utilize the rivalry between France and Germany to further Spanish interests by retaining the Philippines and avoiding the payment of a war indemnity."

A POSSIBLE WAY TO PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the European Ambassadors suggested to-day that if Spain or the United States was desirous of starting a peace movement, an easy and effective means of so doing was now at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary.

The peace movement, he said, could be started through the American and Spanish Generals at Santiago, who during recent days have been brought into close communication concerning the details of the surrender of Santiago. The incident had served to show that Gen. Toral was in direct communication with Madrid, and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid Government. At the same time Gen. Shafter at all times had been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington Government.

Thus for the first time in the war the two Governments were in practically direct communication, and while the communication thus far had been confined to Santiago, there evidently was oportunity for a much wider range of inquiry between the two capitals.

If Madrid desired to take the initiative in learning what peace terms were possible, then such an official inquiry through Gen. Toral to Gen. Shafter would doubtless bring a response.

This mode of action was suggested as one offering the most practical means of direct communication on the subject of peace.

LONDON DISCUSSES RUMORS.

LONDON, July 20.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that President McKinley yesterday declared that he expected no peace proposals from Spain until Havana had been taken.

The morning papers comment upon the peculiar and interesting situation developed by the antagonism between the Americans and Cubans at Santiago.

The Daily Chronicle expresses the hope that Commodore Schley has been falsely reported as talking about a change in European frontiers. It adds:

"If the United States really intends to permit the incalculable error of sending a fleet to Spain, the less it says about changes of frontier the better for us all."

Vienna Impatient with Spain.

LONDON, July 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Disappointment with the policy of the Spanish Government is growing here, and it is beginning to be believed that Spain can only be convinced of the absolute necessity of suing for peace by fresh disasters."

WATSON AND THE POWERS.

Believed in Vienna that Our Commodore Will Not Give Ground for Protests.

LONDON, July 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, discussing the advent and probable operations of Commodore Watson, says:

"It is taken for granted that America will punctiliously observe the obligations of international law. There will therefore be no legal ground for European protests, and intervention without legal justification is practically excluded by the certainty that Great Britain will support the United States, while the powers are not likely to risk hastening the conclusion of an Anglo-

American alliance by any attempt to hinder or coerce the United States."

EXPLOSION ON THE PELAYO.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara.

"As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her, and, from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is inferred that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

SPANISH FOURS HANG HEAVY.

LONDON, July 19.—Spanish fours opened at 37¼ and later declined to 37. Yesterday's closing price was 37⅝. The closing price to-day was 36⅞.

PARIS, July 19.—Spanish fours opened at 37.10, against 38.10, yesterday's price. The closing price to-day was 37.05.

Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet and dull until near the close, when there was a better tendency. Rentes were maintained, Italian securities were weak, Russians were irregular, Brazilians declined, and Spanish fours fell sharply on the unconfirmed report that the United States Government will not enter into peace negotiations until Havana and Puerto Rico are occupied.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day; business was stagnant and unsatisfactory, the tone of the Western Bourses weighing heavily. Italian securities and Spanish fours were weak. American securities were dull.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were steady, but business was inactive. Spanish fours were weak and American securities were lower.

MADRID, July 19.—Spanish fours, 58.50.

BARCELONA, July 19.—Spanish fours, 58.80.

TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE.

Fortunate Miners Returning on the Steamer Roanoke Bring $1,500,000 in Gold.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—The North American Trading and Transportation Company's steamer Roanoke arrived here this evening from St. Michael, Alaska, with 240 passengers and between a million and a half and two million dollars' worth of gold. Of this amount the Canadian Bank of Commerce had 5,000 ounces and the North American Trading and Transportation Company 20,000 ounces. Probably 50 per cent. of the returning miners have at least $10,000 each. This is a list of those having the largest individual amounts:

William Sloan	$110,000	Robert Lindsley	6,000
N. Perrette	50,000	Edward Simpson	5,000
A. Boudette	50,000	Charles Welch	5,000
George N. Belden	51,000	Robert C. Walker	5,000
H. G. Anderson	40,000	C. H. Cheatwood	4,000
Frank Conrad	40,000	Jack. Shay	4,000
James Ladd	40,000	W. H. Dryden	5,000
Edward Monahan	35,000	Frank Leslie	3,000
L. Spencer	30,000	J. Merritt	3,000
A. D. Gray	20,000	John White	3,000
Joseph Chronister	20,000	E. Singleton	3,000
W. F. Cobb	17,000	Charles Allen	3,000
Asa McIntosh	15,000	J. C. Stewart	2,500
J. A. Miller	12,000	T. Beveridge	2,500
Ole Olsen	10,000	William Briggs	2,000
Swan Peterson	10,000	W. J. McAlpin	2,000
J. S. Opdell	10,000	David Peneckion	1,500
Frank Smith	8,000	Alexander Little	1,500
H. Lackman	8,000	James Reed	1,500

The miners are reticent about the amounts they brought. The reason for the observance of such secrecy lies in a desire to evade the payment of the 10 per cent. royalty exacted by the Canadian Government. Not in every case have the miners paid royalty on the full amount taken out of their claims, and many of them have smuggled out larger sums than they will admit.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, who was among the Roanoke's passengers, briefly expresses the general tenor of the stories told by the Roanoke's passengers as follows:

"The Klondike mines are certainly the richest ever found on the face of the earth, but this gold is ten-fold harder to get than in any camp I have ever seen."

It is said that the shipment of gold on the Roanoke would have been much heavier had those in the interior not felt some apprehension of an attack at sea by privateers. The North American Trading and Transportation Company will, it is stated, ship most of its gold on later boats. Some of the wealthiest miners will come out later in the season.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Officials of the Alaska Commercial Company, whose steamer St. Paul has arrived from St. Michael, estimate that the gold output of the Klondike region this season will be $10,000,000.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 19.—Letters received from managers of Canadian banks at Dawson say the Gold Commissioner estimates the season's production of gold at $7,000,000. It would have been more but for the number of men having to leave last Winter on account of the anticipated scarcity of provisions and the consequent scarcity of labor at the mines.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19. — The schooner Samoa has arrived from St. Michael with thirty-six men from the Klondike, who brought with them from $300,000 to $400,000 in gold dust. The Samoa left St. Michael July 6. Among her passengers was Thomas C. Austin of New Whatcom, Washington. Mr. Austin states that the clean-up on Eldorado, Bonanza, and Hunker Creeks in the Klondike district this season will not be less than $10,000,000. This, together with about $5,000,000 of last season's output, will all be shipped out this year. He confirms previous reports that no important new discoveries have been made.

Several passengers were from Minook Creek, where they worked all Winter with but little success. When the Samoa left St. Michael there were many people there who had decided not to go on to Dawson, and were waiting an opportunity to come back.

The steamer Conemaugh, which left Seattle early in June with a river steamer and a barge in tow, when more than half way on her voyage, encountered a heavy gale and lost both the river steamer and the barge and came near going to the bottom of the sea herself. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in this condition she wallowed in the heavy sea for forty-eight hours. Her crew and passengers had about given up in despair. When the storm abated she righted and succeeded in reaching port in a battered condition.

The steamship National City, with the river steamer Jane Eyre in tow, also experienced heavy weather, and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts on the part of her Captain and crew to keep the tow afloat, they were compelled to see her break to pieces.

The British steamer Carrone, which left Victoria with a barge in tow and cargo in bond, lost the barge and will have to return without being able to land her cargo, owing to some hitch in customs regulations.

SEVERE STORM IN WISCONSIN.

Buildings Damaged, Trees Uprooted, and Crops Leveled.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—A severe windstorm, followed by a very heavy rain, prevailed in Wisconsin this afternoon, extending as far north as Marinette and west as far as Black River Falls. Many buildings were damaged, trees were uprooted, and crops in many sections leveled.

Up to 9 o'clock nearly two inches of rain had fallen in Milwaukee. The wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour. Wires are down in all directions. A number of buildings were damaged, but no person was injured.

Frank Korneck was killed at Hewitt, four miles from Marshfield, while working in a barn, which was blown down.

Cargo of Locomotives for Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A cargo of locomotives made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for service in Russia was cleared at the Custom House to-day on the Danish steamer L. P. Holmblad bound for Riga. This shipment forms part of a contract entered into some time ago. The Holmblad's cargo consisted of twenty locomotives and tenders complete.

DEWEY'S MEN NOT HIRED

First Lord of Admiralty's Report to the British Parliament Offsets the Published Statements.

ENGLISH SEAMEN NOT BOUGHT

United States Naval Attache Colwell Denies that Inducements Are Offered to Procure Foreign Trained Gunners in Our Navy.

LONDON, July 19.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bolles, Conservative, member of Parliament for King's Lynn, who asked whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, a former member of Parliament, in a letter to The St. James's Gazette, saying the excellent gunnery shown by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that most of the gunners were Englishmen decoyed from the British Chinese Squadron by promises of $500 monthly, said no one at the Admiralty had heard such a rumor. Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked:

"I may add, with reference to the alleged enlistment of Signalman Matthews, lately court-martialed at Devonport for the theft of a signal book by the Commander of the United States steamer Somers, (torpedo boat,) that I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, in which he writes:

"'That any officer of the United States Navy would induce a man of a friendly power to desert I distinctly deny, and in nearly thirty years' service I have never known a deserter from a foreign service knowingly enlisted in our service. Foreign-trained men are not regarded favorably in the United States Navy, and for several years a law existed absolutely forbidding the enlistment of any but citizens of the United States, or aliens who had already taken steps to become naturalized.'"

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dispatch from Admiral Dewey was read in the Cabinet meeting to-day. It stated that there was no change in the situation there. It was the opinion of the members of the Cabinet that the report of strained relations between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral is without any foundation in fact. This is indicated by the fact that Admiral Dewey's dispatch was taken to Hongkong by a German warship. Both the President and Secretary Day are said to have assured the Cabinet members that nothing of an aggravating nature had occurred at Manila between the American and German forces, and their remarks gave rise to the belief that the President had received fresh assurances from Germany of her intention to adhere strictly to her policy of neutrality.

It is not so stated officially, but there is good reason to believe that either through Ambassador White at Berlin or the representative of the German Government here the State Department has received some assurances as to the attitude of Germany toward the Philippines that have in a large measure removed the grave apprehension heretofore entertained that Germany would offer obstacles to the execution of our plans. It is not known just what the nature of these assurances is, and it may be that they are based upon some facts communicated by Admiral Dewey as to the exchanges which have taken place between himself and the German Admiral in the Philippines, for it is known that for politic reasons the Navy Department withheld from publication a large and important section of Dewey's cablegram received several days ago.

The reported negotiations between the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, and the Spanish Captain General, Augustin, have not yet been reported officially to our Government. It is, however, a matter of congratulation to the officials here that in all the relations we have had so far with the insurgents Admiral Dewey has carefully refrained from committing the United States in any way and has never in the slightest degree relaxed the extreme caution he adopted originally as his guiding principle in dealing with the insurgents.

Unsavory stories of previous exhibitions of lack of integrity on the part of the insurgent leaders had led the Government here to adopt a very wary attitude in all communications with this people, and the same rule of action now governs its conduct. It does not follow from this that the Government is convinced that Aguinaldo is playing false. There is no doubt that the pro-Spanish element in the Philippines and in Asia would lose no opportunity to create that impression with a view to causing a breach between the United States military and naval commanders and the insurgents, but the very suggestion of the adoption by the insurgents of the course attributed to them tends very strongly to retard the preparation of plans by the Administration to govern the future of the Philippines.

DEWEY CHECKS THE GERMANS.

Admitted at Berlin that There Are Differences at Manila.

BERLIN, July 19.—All official information is refused here as to the incident in which the German cruiser Irene figured at Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, in regard to the shot fired across her bows by the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch, and regarding Admiral von Diedrichs's interview with Capt. Chichester of the British warship Immortalité as to what the latter would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila, Capt. Chichester replying that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that.

The German officials will only admit that differences of opinion between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diedrichs as to the right of searching warships have occurred, and, the Germans add, Admiral von Diedrichs refused to allow German warships to be searched.

The Vossische Zeitung, in a much-discussed article, prefaced by the statement that some rectification is needed of the errors regarding German feeling toward America, asserts that the unfriendly sentiments are fostered by the interested English press.

It proceeds to declare that Germany has always stood by America, and reminds the Americans of Germany's friendly attitude during the civil war. On the other hand, it says, Germany has suffered many petty annoyances from Spain; still, she cannot help her admiration of Spanish valor.

The article reflects the general veering of the press in favor of the United States.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The Transport Steamer Pennsylvania Leaves San Francisco with 1,500 Volunteer Soldiers Aboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The transport steamer Pennsylvania sailed to-day for the Philippines. The announcement that the vessel would sail to-day attracted thousands of people to the water front, and hundreds of others chartered small boats to accompany the big liner to the Golden Gate. The rolls of heavy smoke issuing from the smokestack of the vessel were a preliminary announcement that the time for the departure had come, and a great cheer arose from the thousands of spectators.

The Pennsylvania carried nearly 1,500 men, including the First Montana and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers, now at Manila. The troops will be under the command of Col. Kesseler.

Gen. Merriam to-day announced that the transport Rio Janeiro, bearing Brig. Gen. Otis and two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, will sail Friday for Manila. The St. Paul will be ready to sail Monday and the Scandia Aug. 1. It has been decided to abandon Camp Merritt and transfer the troops to the Presidio.

GERMAN-AMERICANS ARE ANGRY.

A Meeting Held to Denounce Germany's Action at Manila.

A meeting of German-Americans was held at the People's Church, 235 East Sixty-first Street, last evening to express their dis-

That Tired Feeling

Is just as surely due to thin, impure, sluggish, lifeless blood, as scrofula, salt rheum, or other "blood diseases," and it is just as surely and quickly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, nature's true tonic and blood vitalizer. To give you a good appetite, tone your stomach, steady your nerves, and make you "fighting strong," there's nothing like

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

pleasure at the alleged desire by Emperor William to meddle with American affairs at Manila. T. W. Radcliffe of the Metropolitan Temple opened the meeting with a patriotic address. He deplored the actions of Emperor William, and expressed the regret that Bismarck was not at the helm in Germany. He said that 99 per cent. of the German-Americans would fight under the American flag in a war with Germany.

It is likely that the German-Americans in this city will open headquarters here within the next few days and begin in a systematic way to raise funds among German-Americans throughout the United States to purchase and equip the battleship which, it has been proposed, they should present to the United States Government.

MISS OGLESBY'S RIDE.

Passed Through Camp at Chickamauga Mounted on an Army Mule.

CAMP THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 19.—Miss Felecite Oglesby, daughter of ex-Gov. Oglesby, created quite a sensation in the camp of the First Illinois Cavalry to-day by riding in mounted upon a vicious looking Government mule several hands higher than the average.

Adjt. Henrique Bournique chaperoned the young lady through the camp, to the deep admiration of the troopers, who thronged the camp streets with uncovered heads as she rode by. Miss Oglesby alighted at Col. Young's headquarters, where she was warmly congratulated upon her feat. She was delighted with her experience, claiming it to have been one of the pleasantest outings she had ever experienced, and the mule "simply lovely, and such a good trotter."

Miss Oglesby is the guest of Chattanooga friends, and her venture has secured the admiration of the Southern city, while the boys are proud of her victory in riding an army mule.

MAN STABBED AT CAMP ALGER.

Wounded Several Times with a Bayonet by a Comrade.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Privates Thomas Gilfillan and Andrew Friend, both of the First Rhode Island Regiment, became involved in a fight to-day, and the former was stabbed several times with a bayonet in the hands of his comrade.

Gilfillan's condition is serious, and Friend is in the guardhouse pending the result of the former's injuries.

No Yellow Fever at Tampa.

JACKSONVILLE, July 19.—The report of yellow fever in Tampa was circulated in and about Jacksonville to-day, and a message was dispatched to W. B. Henderson, President of the State Board of Health, resident in Tampa, to which the following is a reply:

Tampa, Fla., July 19.

Frank B. Matthews, Secretary, Jacksonville, Fla.:

No foundation for report; not even a suspicious case of fever either in city or camps.

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON.

NURSES FOR SPANISH PRISONERS.

Whitelaw Reid Sends Aid to the Crews of Cervera's Ships.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 19.—A dispatch was received at the Navy Yard to-night from the Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York stating that he had sent six trained nurses and 100 cots to this city for the wounded Spanish prisoners.

Some question has arisen as to the acceptance of parole by the Spanish officers, owing to a Spanish law. None of the officers have signed a parole, but are awaiting a decision on the matter from Admiral Cervera, to whom the question has been referred.

BUILDING FALLS ON LODGERS.

One Killed and Four Injured by the Collapse of Part of a Block in Charlestown.

BOSTON, July 19.—A part of a four-story brick block in Sullivan Square, Charlestown, collapsed about 10 o'clock to-night, and a number of persons went down in the ruins. All were taken out more or less injured, with the exception of Patrick Hennigan, whose body is supposed to be in the basement, with half the building on top of it.

The block was called the Samaritan House, being used as a lodging house in the upper story, and for three stores on the street floor. The building was an old one. The collapse was entirely without warning. Fortunately all of the lights in the building were out, so that fire did not add to the danger of the situation. With the assistance of the Fire and Police Departments nearly all were taken out within a few minutes.

The Injured.

Miss MARY QUINN, twenty-nine years; fractured skull; condition critical.

JAMES MORIARITY.

JEREMIAH H. SHEEHAN.

DOMINE CARDOSY, cut and bruised; not seriously.

It was early reported that three people were in the ruins, but after the firemen had worked a couple of hours two of them appeared, slightly hurt.

READING'S UNPAVED STREETS.

Mayor and Councilmen Indicted for Delaying Improvements.

READING, Penn., July 19.—The City of Reading is having an extraordinary experience in paving its streets with asphalt. Several thoroughfares have been paved, and several months ago a second appropriation of $100,000 was made to continue the work and the money borrowed for the purpose.

No further work was done, however, and charges of corruption, deals, and bribery have been numerous, culminating to-day in the indictment by the Berks County Court of the Mayor and Councilmen of Reading on the charge of maintaining dangerous streets.

Washington's Arms and the Flag.

Letter to the Editor of The London Spectator.

Perhaps I may point out, in reference to Mr. Marshall Sturge's letter in The Spectator of July 2, that it is the arms and crest of the Washingtons, and not those of the Dartmouth family, that resemble the American Stars and Stripes and eagle. The Washington arms, described in popular language, are two red stripes and three red stars on a white ground; and the Washington crest is an eagle springing out of an antique coronet. The origin of the American flag is a disputed point which I do not pretend to settle, but it is difficult not to see in the Washington arms a suggestion of the Stars and Stripes. I have not seen the monument of which Mr. Marshall Sturge speaks, but, as the Washington and Dartmouth families were connected by marriage, the Washington arms might naturally appear, with those of the Dartmouths, on one or more of the Dartmouth monuments.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 19.—In a strong breeze from the southwest the thirty-footers had a pretty race this afternoon over a course from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy, to Jamestown, and to the starting point. Summary:

Start—3:04.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:55:50	1:51:50
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:56:19	1:52:19
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:56:53	1:52:53
Puck, E. D. Morgan	4:57:23	1:53:23
Vada, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:58:30	1:54:30

PRETENSIONS OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

Continued from Page 1.

and friendly authority that Mr. Day was opposed to the seizure of the Philippines, is opposed to taking Puerto Rico, and trusts that when the war is ended both properties will be restored to Spain. Secretary Day is represented as being emphatically opposed to compelling Spain to pay indemnity for the losses of the war by the United States. In this opinion he is reported to be sustained by Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who considers the proposition to exact indemnity useless as well as harsh, and who shares with Secretary Day, it is asserted, the repugnance to taking the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

BIDS FOR MOVING SPANIARDS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Bids will be opened to-morrow in New York, in the presence of Col. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department, for the conveyance home to Spain of the Spanish army captured by Shafter.

If the War Department decides to accept a bid received to-day the Spanish prisoners may be on their way to Spain in less than twenty days. Early in the day a long cable message was received from London in which a firm vouched for as responsible and thoroughly equipped offered to transport the Spanish prisoners at a cost of $600,000 up to eighteen thousand men. The excess, if any, is to be paid for at the same rate, or about $33 per prisoner. The bidders control several fine vessels now at Genoa, and will supply the prisoners with rations "suitable for Spaniards."

It is proposed that the contractors shall be paid one-third down at the signing of the contract, another third when the prisoners are shipped, and the remainder when they are landed at Cadiz or some other port in Spain. The United States Government is to exact a penalty of 2 shillings per prisoner for every day's delay after eighteen days from the signing of the contract, and the contractors expect to be paid 2 shillings per day for each prisoner if there is delay arising from quarantine. The bidders say that they might be able to take the prisoners on board in seventeen days after the making of the contract. If the terms suggested are objectionable, the bidders will accept two-thirds of the contract price when the prisoners are on board, and the remainder when they are landed in Spain.

NOT EAGER FOR THE CONTRACT.

New York Vessel Owners See No Profit in Carrying Spanish Troops Home.

New York vessel owners who have been in Washington the past few days investigating as to the advisability of bidding for the contract for transporting the Spanish troops which were surrendered at Santiago back to Spain, returned home yesterday lukewarm about that big job. The opinion generally expressed was that there would not be sufficient profit in the contract to warrant the diversion of any good passenger steamships from other traffic.

One feature that discouraged the would-be bidders was the prospect of a twelve or fourteen days' quarantine at whatever Spanish ports the returning troops might be consigned to. The Government of Spain has for years enforced a rigid quarantine on all vessels from Cuban ports during the period from May 1 to Sept. 30. This quarantine is usually twelve days. One of the New York vessel owners suggested to the War Department that in view of the disadvantages under which an American fleet of transports would operate that the United States Government guarantee protection to Spanish transports and let them proceed to Santiago and take their countrymen home.

SHAFTER'S ENTRY IN SANTIAGO.

Events Preceding the Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes Over the Governor's Palace.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The events preceding the hoisting of the American flag over the Governor's palace here, amid the booming of guns, the strains of martial music, and the wild cheering of 20,000 men along seven miles of intrenchments, were full of interest.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Monday morning, Lieut. Brook of Gen. Shafter's staff entered the city, and all the arms in the arsenal were turned over to him. The work of removing the mines which obstructed navigation at the entrance of the harbor had been progressing all night.

At about 7 o'clock Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, sent his sword to Gen. Shafter as evidence of his submission.

At 8:45 all the general officers and their staffs assembled at Gen. Shafter's headquarters. Each regiment was drawn up along the crest of the heights.

Gen. Shafter and his Generals, with mounted escorts of 100 picked men of the Second Cavalry, then rode over our trenches to the open ground at the foot of the hill on the main road to Santiago, midway to the then deserted Spanish works. There they were met by Gen. Toral and his staff, all in full uniform and mounted, and a select detachment of Spanish troops.

What followed took place in full view of our troops.

The scene was picturesque and dramatic. Gen. Shafter, with his Generals and the staffs, grouped immediately in the rear, and, with the troops of dashing cavalrymen with drawn sabres on the left, advanced to meet the vanquished foe.

Shafter Returns Toral His Sword.

After a few words of courteous greeting, Gen. Shafter's first act was to return Gen. Toral's sword. The Spanish General appeared to be touched by the complimentary words with which Gen. Shafter accompanied this action, and he thanked the American commander feelingly.

Then followed a short conversation as to the place selected for the Spanish forces to deposit their arms, and a Spanish infantry detachment marched forward to a position facing our cavalry, where the Spaniards were halted. The latter were without their colors.

Eight Spanish trumpeters then saluted, and were saluted in turn by our trumpeters, both giving flourishes for Lieutenant and Major Generals.

Gen. Toral then personally ordered the Spanish company, which, in miniature, represented the forces under his command, to ground arms. Next, by his direction, the company wheeled and marched across our line into the road, and thence to the place selected for camping them. The Spaniards moved rapidly, to the quick notes of the Spanish March, played by the trumpeters, but it impressed one like the Dead March from "Saul."

Although no attempt was made to humiliate them, the Spanish soldiers seemed to feel their disgrace keenly, and scarcely glanced at their conquerors as they passed by. But this apparent depth of feeling was not displayed by the other regiments. Without being sullen, the Spaniards appeared to be utterly indifferent to the reverses suf-

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

fered by the Spanish army, and some of them, when not under the eyes of their officers, seemed to secretly rejoice at the prospect of good food and an immediate return to Spain.

Toral Deeply Dejected.

Gen. Toral, throughout the ceremony, was sorely dejected. When Gen. Shafter introduced him by name to each member of his staff, the Spanish General appeared to be a very broken man. He seems to be about sixty years of age, and of frail constitution, though stern resolution is shown in every feature. The lines are strongly marked, and his face is deep drawn, as if from physical pain.

Gen. Toral replied with an air of abstraction to the words addressed to him, and when he accompanied Gen. Shafter, at the head of the escort, into the city for the formal occupation of Santiago, spoke but few words. The appealing faces of the starving refugees streaming back into the city did not move him, nor did the groups of Spanish soldiers lining the road and gazing curiously at the fair-skinned, stalwart-framed conquerors.

Only once did the faint shadow of a smile lurk about the corners of his mouth. This was when the cavalcade passed through a barbed wire entanglement. No body of infantry could ever have got through this defense alive, and Gen. Shafter's remark about its resisting power found the first gratifying echo in the defeated General's heart.

Further along the character of the Spanish defenses amazed our officers. Each approach to the city was thrice barricaded and wired, and the barricades were high enough and sufficiently strong to withstand shrapnel. The slaughter among our troops would have been frightful had it ever become necessary to storm the city.

Around the hospitals and public buildings and along the west side of the line there were additional works and emplacements for guns, though no guns were mounted in them.

The streets of Santiago are crooked, narrow lines of one-story houses, most of which are very dilapidated, but every veranda of every house was thronged by its curious inhabitants—disarmed soldiers. These were mostly of the lower classes.

A Few Shouts for Free Cuba.

Few expressions of any kind were heard along the route. Here and there there was a shout for free Cuba from some Cuban sympathizers, but as a rule there were only low mutterings. The better class of Spaniards remained indoors, or satisfied their curiosity from behind drawn blinds.

Several Spanish ladies in tumble-down carriages averted their faces as we passed.

The squalor in the streets was frightful. The bones of dead horses and other animals were bleaching in the streets, and buzzards, as tame as sparrows, hopped aside to let us pass.

The windows of the hospitals, in which there are over 1,500 sick men, were crowded with invalids who dragged themselves there to witness our incoming.

In one square, a relic of an old merry-go-round told of happier days, but on every side there were evidences of the pitiless siege and of starvation.

The palace was reached soon after 10 o'clock. There Gen. Toral introduced Gen. Shafter and the other American Generals to the Alcalde, Señor Feror, and to the Chief of Police, Señor Guiltillerres, as well as to the other municipal authorities.

A Frugal Luncheon.

Luncheon was then served at the palace. The meal consisted mainly of rum, wine, coffee, rice, and toasted cake. This scant fare occasioned many apologies upon the part of the Spaniards, but it spoke eloquently of their heroic resistance. The fruit supply of the city was absolutely exhausted, and the Spaniards had nothing to live on except rice, on which the soldiers in the trenches of Santiago have subsisted for the last twelve days. In addition, the water supply of the city has been cut off for the last few days.

After the refugees left Santiago and the surrender of the city was evident, a reign of terror has existed. The city business was stopped, the stores were closed, and the troops seemingly had full license to sack and plunder nearly everything at will.

At noon, after the American flag had been raised, Gen. Shafter turned the city over to Gen. McKibbin, who, with the Ninth Infantry, will enforce order in conjunction with the civil authorities.

Sampson and Schley Visit the City.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Commodore Schley and the marine staff, landed at 9 o'clock this morning from the Vixen and met the municipal officers of Santiago.

THE CITY SINCE SURRENDER.

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SANTIAGO HARBOR, July 18—5 P. M.—The City of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets, low, one-storied dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidence of past picturesqueness. But everything is now in a state of dilapidation and decay, and the city is but a shadow of its former self. The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and public squares, once green, with fountains playing in their centre, are now utterly neglected. The iron fences are broken and rusted, while the fountains, on account of the dearth of the water supply, have long been dry. Everywhere the Red Cross emblems are to be seen.

But here and there, through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant-hued pouchianos, and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of a happy past long gone.

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other suburban places to which they fled on the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

A Few Stores Open.

Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquors or drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort which makes Havana unpleasant for foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class begs the correspondents for "milk for my little one, in the name of God."

Almost the entire population this afternoon is gathered about the wharves, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States, will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors. There is no evidence of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing, and are pleased at the military and naval show, and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats.

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted; but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the inroads of the inevitable bad boys.

The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is a very beautiful place, with its high ramparts of mountains, groves of cocoa palms, banana trees, and flowering shrubs pushing down to the very brink of the water.

The channel is tortuous and marked by bright blue and white buoys, or more clearly defined in places by long booms of logs marking the entrance of shallow bays and inlets. Old churches, forts, and bastions share the promontories with light, wooden houses for the Summer uses of the upper classes.

Marine Pageant in the Harbor.

The harbor was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way being pointed out by the Suwanee, glided majestically to the quiet anchorage, a state of affairs they have not enjoyed for weeks, being compelled instead to stand out to sea at night to be tossed about by the waves or to use the precarious holding grounds of Daiquiri. They were fine boats, many of them being among the largest specimens of the American merchant marine. Nearly all fully bedecked with flags, they steamed in proudly, making not only a goodly show, but extending over about a mile of water.

A dispatch boat of The Associated Press, on its way out to sea, saluted each of the transports with blasts from the siren of the stranded Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, taken from that ship some days ago and put into place by the enthusiastic crew of the dispatch boat. The salutes were returned not only from the whistles of the transports, but by the cheers of the men on board of them.

BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS.

SANTIAGO, July 18.—Gen. Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow of the General's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwiker. They find that although there are at present but six cases of yellow fever in the city in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered the greatest fever-breeding centres in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving it dirty and repellent, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat.

There is no sewerage system. The city drainage is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarter around the bull ring, to the northwest of the city, is the seeding centre of malarial, typhoid, and other low fevers.

There are four hospitals in the city—the Civil Hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, and the Military, Mercedes, and Conchas Hospitals. In these four hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number, considering the lack of food and long siege.

It must be remembered, however, that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals, and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment by our batteries were received, every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets. Twenty lepers, who were in the Civil Hospital, were turned into the streets, and they have been roaming through the city ever since.

The largest number of patients are in the military hospitals. There there are 87 wounded Spanish officers and 431 wounded soldiers and sailors. In addition, there are hundreds of cases of malaria and dysentery in addition to the six cases of yellow fever.

YELLOW FEVER CHECKED.

No Longer Any Apprehension of a General Epidemic Among Our Troops at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—All the news that comes from Santiago concerning the fever among the troops there are encouraging. Surgeon General Sternberg said today that there was every indication that the prompt action of the medical and military authorities on the ground and the improved conditions surrounding the men since they had been enabled to leave their vigil in the trenches and go into comfortable camps on high grounds had resulted in checking the spread of the disease. He felt, he said, that there was every reason to look upon the prospect as hopeful.

In support of this expert and official testimony comes the unofficial and non-expert evidence of the Government cable operator at Playa del Este, who said in a message to the Chief Signal Officer to-day that the fever was being stamped out and that all fears of a general epidemic were over. A message to the same effect was received from the same source yesterday.

The fact is pointed to, as illustrating the mildness of the type of fever prevailing in our lines at Santiago, that the death rate among the typhoid fever patients at Camp Alger and at Chickamauga is, so far as reported, greater than that among the troops suffering from the more dreaded disease in Cuba.

The fact that the mortality is so low among those taken with the fever is supposed to account also for the comparative calm with which its presence has been endured by the troops. Time was when the very hint of yellow fever was enough to throw a whole country into panic; now with improved methods of treatment and sanitation some of the fear the disease once inspired has disappeared. The soldiers at Santiago, it is assumed, have realized that the fever they have there is not much more to be feared than many other ills to which they are likely to be subjected, and they are philosophically refusing to become panic-stricken.

ARMY CAMPED ON THE HILLS.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18—6 P. M.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the American troops were made as soon as the city surrendered, and for the past thirty-six hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of the city, where they have established new camps.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary conditions of the camps, especially in the case of the troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Puerto Rico. Of the regiments here, only those which are not in the slightest infected will be allowed to go. The others will remain here for the present, camped on the high ground north of Santiago. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness.

Two immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected daily, and, upon their arrival they will be sent into the city at once, and will form the only American garrison force which will remain there.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities and the extra precautions which are being taken.

SOLDIERS' PAY HELD BACK.

At Gen. Shafter's Request the Paymasters' Proposed Trip to Cuba Is Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The projected expedition of army Paymasters to Santiago with millions of gold and silver with which to pay the troops there is off. It was to have sailed to-day, the cash and small escort of officers going by the Resolute from New York, and the other Paymasters taking ship from Tampa, but at the last moment the expedition was abandoned, the Paymasters were recalled, and the money was locked up in the Treasury again.

The change of plan is due to representations made by Gen. Shafter himself. When he learned of the intention of the Paymaster General to send a force of eighteen down to pay off the troops for two months in a lump, he put in a protest. The commander of the American Army at Santiago saw what difficulty he would have in preserving discipline in his forces if the men were to come suddenly into possession of so much coin, and he feared the consequences, especially while the Spanish Army is still in the vicinity.

As a result of this protest the paying off of the troops in Cuba has been postponed. Whether the money will actually be sent there later on is not revealed. It is reasoned that the men cannot need the money where they are, and as most of them will be withdrawn from the island soon, it may be decided to be for their own interests to hold it here for them.

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COLORS FOR THE 71ST.

Col. Wilson for the Manhattan Club Presented a Stand on the Battlefield July 4.

Yesterday morning's mail brought to the Secretary of the Manhattan Club a missive bearing the stamp of Uncle Sam's army Post Office in Cuba. It contained a copy of the speech delivered by Col. C. I. Wilson at the presentation to the Seventy-first New York Volunteers of the stand of colors sent them by the Manhattan Club, and likewise a copy of Col. Downs's reply. Some shorthand writer in the ranks, appreciating that the scene would become one of historic interest, rose to the occasion, and made a verbatim record of the words spoken, and sent them here. These copies were put upon the club's bulletin board as soon as received, and were the centre of much interest all day.

The presentation took place July 4 on the "firing" line, within 400 yards, and in full sight of the intrenched Spaniards. The smoke of battle had scarcely blown away. Indeed, at the time, there was more or less fighting still going on.

Col. Wilson had left New York on June 12 bearing the colors which he intended to deliver to the regiment at Tampa. When he arrived in that city he found that the army had sailed for Cuba and he soon followed. Difficulties of all kinds had beset him on the journey. Spanish sharpshooters had used him for a target, his pack mule, on whose back the colors were fastened, had twice run away, and once Col. Wilson lost the route, and almost fell captive to the enemy. When he did arrive, however, he was in good shape, and immediately proceeded to acquit himself of his task. According to the report made by the soldier-stenographer, he spoke as follows:

Col. Downs and Members of the Seventy-first New York:

Patriots—On May 10 the Manhattan Club of New York gave a reception at its house, in Fifth Avenue, in honor of Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila. The reception was attended not only by members of the club, but by representative men of the country. At the close of the reception a former Governor of the club proposed a presentation of a stand of colors to the first regiment from New York to go to the front. I was delegated by the Manhattan Club to go to Tampa, to Cuba, or anywhere else, to find the Seventy-first and deliver to it the colors to which the regiment is entitled by its prompt response to the call of duty.

As I deliver to you the stand of colors I know that every member feels as I do—that you will carry them to glorious victory.

It is a singular coincidence that you should receive them on account of Admiral Dewey's victory, and on the same day of Admiral Sampson's demolition of the Spanish fleet, and on our glorious National holiday.

Col. Downs responded as follows:

Col. Wilson:

On behalf of the Seventy-first New York Infantry, I accept the beautiful gift from the Manhattan Club, and wish to express the full appreciation of the spirit which has prompted this action, and the great effort you have made to get the colors to us while at the front. They are received while our lines are within 400 yards of the enemy, and we are preparing for an assault on their fortifications. Your gift will add inspiration to our men at the decisive moment, and you may rest assured that with the thought that the eyes of our country are resting upon us we will move forward to victory only.

Col. Wilson, who arrived several days ago, says that as the ceremony was finished, the boys of the Seventy-first began to cheer, and regiment after regiment took it up, until the whole battlefield was ringing with their voices.

Cable Communication with Santiago.

The West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company yesterday advised the Western Union Telegraph Company as follows: "The forces of the American Government have taken possession of the cables at Santiago, and no communication via Jamaica and Santiago will be allowed until further notice."

Supply Ships Off for Santiago.

The Glacier and Supply will leave the navy yard to-day for Santiago with provisions and stores for the vessels there. The converted yacht Silvia will go out this week. She has been ordered to Cuban waters, and similar orders have been received by the Kanawha.

WHY CERVERA SALLIED OUT.

Wounded Sailors at Santiago Say He Was Forced by Popular Clamor to Quit the Harbor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The Spanish sailors in the hospitals here who were wounded in the battles of July 1 and July 2, having been disembarked from the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet in order to assist in resisting the attack of the American troops by land, say that when the Spanish fleet sailed out of the harbor half of the sailors and marines on board had been fighting and working in the trenches ashore for forty-eight hours previously.

Admiral Cervera, they also assert, sacrificed his fleet in obedience to the popular clamor, both in Spain and Cuba, including Santiago, that he should give battle to the American fleet.

The big Government tug Potomac arrived here to-day from New Orleans. She is provided with modern appliances for wrecking, and, with the other vessels sent here for the same purpose, will secure all it is possible to save from the ships which formed Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Germany's Popular Vote.

From The London Times.

BERLIN, July 5.—Pending the publication of statistics as to the number of votes cast for the different parties in the recent general election, the following estimate claims to be approximately correct. The corresponding figures for 1893 are given in parenthesis:

The total number of qualified electors in the empire was 11,200,000 (10,630,000.) There voted 7,600,000 (7,700,000,) or about 67 (72.4) per cent. The votes cast for the leading parties were: Social Democrats, 2,120,000 (1,786,000;) Clericals, 1,333,000 (1,468,000;) National Liberals, 1,160,000 (997,000;) Conservatives, 900,000 (1,038,300;) Radical Left, 500,000 (666,400;) Free Conservatives, 220,000 (438,400;) Anti-Semites, 310,000 (263,900;) Moderate Radicals, 230,000 (258,500;) Poles, 180,000 (229,500;) South-German Democrats, 120,000 (166,800.)

The same estimate gives the Alsatian Party of Protest 90,000 in the recent elections as against 114,700 in 1893. The Bavarian Peasants' League, which polled 72,000 in 1893, obtained 140,000 votes in the recent elections. The Agrarian League, which did not exist at the previous elections, is estimated to have polled 60,000 votes.

The disproportion between the number of votes cast and the seats won by the different parties is consequent upon the manner in which their adherents are distributed throughout the empire. Where a party is locally compact, like the Clericals or the Conservatives, it wins a far greater proportion of seats than a party whose adherents are scattered throughout the country.

SANTO DOMINGO DIDN'T FIRE

Spanish Steamer Had Five-Inch Guns Loaded, but Dared Not Fight the Little Eagle.

FLED, BUT RAN UPON A REEF

A Spanish River Boat Rescued the Crew, After Which the Big Vessel, with Its Valuable Cargo, Was Burned by the Gunboat.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 19.—The Spanish transatlantic liner Santo Domingo, of 5,500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle on July 12, off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here to-day by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship burned on a reef.

The affair offers a striking commentary on the difference between American and Spanish spirit. The Santo Domingo had two five-inch guns, mounted and loaded; her magazines were opened, and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the little Eagle out of the seas. But the latter, with her comparatively feeble battery of six-pounders, steamed to within two miles of the enemy and poured shot after shot into her until she turned and, in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel, grounded on the reef, without having tried to return the American fire.

Seventy shots were fired by the Eagle, and nearly all took effect. When the Spanish ship went ashore a river steamer came out and took off her officers and crew. Then the Eagle sent a crew to board her, and there were some shouts of surprise when the big guns were discovered. She also carried in her hold two twelve-inch guns.

The cargo was largely of grain and food supplies. Fifty head of cattle were penned on the decks. She had been drawing twenty-four feet of water, but went aground in twenty. The Eagle's men decided that she was too far gone to be floated, and, after shooting the cattle, they set fire to her and watched her destruction.

The same river steamer again ran out to try to get off some of the cargo, but was baffled by the flames. The Santo Domingo burned for three days, and was left a charred and misshapen wreck. She was one of the best steamers the enemy had, and had been used as an auxiliary cruiser.

Her destruction is a fine achievement for Capt. Sutherland's little gunboat. According to the Santo Domingo's papers she was bound from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for New York, via Savannah, but of course being a regular Spanish liner the mention of New York in her manifest was a palpable subterfuge, the intention having been to gain some Cuban port, and get the guns and provisions to the beleaguered Spaniards.

With the Montevideo she slipped out of Havana Harbor, and got away about a month ago, when the blockade had been weakened by utilizing the ships of the station to convoy transports to Santiago. Notice to watch for her had been sent to all the ships of the squadron, and no vessel could have escaped the fate which befell the Santo Domingo.

SMART WORK BY THE DIXIE.

Demolished Two Blockhouses, Engaged Gunboats and Cavalry, and Captured Two Merchant Vessels.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 19.—The Maryland Naval Reserves on the gunboat Dixie, under Commander Davis, are doing lively skirmish work on the south coast of Cuba, killing Spaniards, chasing gunboats, toppling over blockhouses, and capturing prizes.

The Dixie left the main body of the fleet about June 20, and took a blockading station between Cape Cruz and the Isle of Pines. The first thing she did was to destroy a blockhouse at the mouth of San Juan River. This was done by a few shots and without any attempted resistance. The same day she drew in to demolish another blockhouse at the foot of Guanayara River, not far from the first.

As she approached, a dozen or more Spaniards were seen to run into the blockhouse, apparently with the intention of firing upon her. The Dixie pumped two or three six-inch shells at them, and struck them fairly, and the blockhouse was soon out of commission. The Dixie lay off watching the smoke curl lazily from the ruins, but no Spaniards emerged.

At this point three Cubans were taken aboard, and they informed Commander Davis that his guns had done better service than he had thought, as the two destroyed blockhouses had long prevented communication between the insurgents on the opposite sides of Trinidad.

The Dixie then proceeded to Casilda, the seaport for Trinidad, where she encountered two Spanish gunboats. One was the Fernando el Catolico, said to have been a new boat in the last war, but now apparently carrying only one gun. The enemy made frantic efforts to reach the Dixie with this, but came no nearer than half a mile. Finally the Dixie put a shell straight at the solitary gun and sent it skyward. This was done at a range of 4,800 yards, while the Fernando el Catolico lay at her moorings, necessitating firing across the Casilda Harbor and a point of land. In addition to dismounting the gun, the upper works of the Spaniard were badly damaged.

The other gunboat was not identified. She, too, fired at the Dixie, but the shots fell short by 400 yards. A few six-inch shells, though they did not reach her, served as a sufficient warning to silence her.

Incidentally, the Dixie also routed a body of Spanish cavalry at San Juan de Cuba a day or two before the Florida and Fanita expeditions attempted a landing there. A few days later she captured the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, prize schooners brought here yesterday after a hazardous trip.

AUXILIARY CRAFT SENT SOUTH.

Larger War Vessels to be Released from Blockade Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, &c., from Atlantic Coast points to Cuban waters, to be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Puerto Rico and on the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent South to-day, and most all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol.

GUNBOAT PEORIA HAS A POET.

Achievements of the Gallant Little Vessel Celebrated in Song.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15.—Little more than a month ago the pilot boat Philadelphia was plying the placid waters of the Delaware. Yesterday the Philadelphia, now the United States gunboat Peoria, steamed proudly into Key West Harbor, with guns frowning from her portholes and her log-book bursting with tales of deeds well done.

The story has already been briefly told. She convoyed the steamers Florida and Fanita, loaded to the hatches with the most valuable cargoes of arms, ammunition, food, and clothing yet sent to the insurgents. How they tried to land them at San Juan Point and Las Tunas, on the south coast of Cuba, only to run into a deadly fire from the Spanish forts and soldiery; how the Peoria destroyed these forts and routed the soldiers, and how, finally, she safely put the cargoes into the hands of Gomez himself, at Palo Alto, will be well remembered.

But there is more. The Peoria has a bard. On the first war trip of the little gunboat she achieved glory which deserved preserving in song. So some one on board wrote the song, which is sung to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Here it is:

Heave the starboard anchor up and get her under way;
Head her for the Cuban coast—yes, that's the course to lay.
We'll shortly teach the Spaniards there that they have had their day.
While we are sailing 'round Cuba.

Chorus:

Hurrah, Hurrah, we'll not forget the Maine!
Hurrah, hurrah, we'll play the deuce with Spain!
We have fought her to a standstill, but stand by to fight again,
While we are sailing 'round Cuba.

Peoria's dashing Yankee boys will fear to touch the coast;
So the boasting Spaniards said; it was an idle boast.
San Juan now knows better, tho' we did not land our host,
But still went sailing 'round Cuba.

"See the little Yankee ship," we heard the Spanish say,
"Sailing up so recklessly, right off Las Tunas Bay.
"She's scarcely fifty men aboard, we'll make them rue the day.
"They ever went sailing round Cuba."

But Las Tunas learned its lesson, boys; it learned a lesson sore;
Learned a little thing or two it never knew before;
Learned that when this ship appears, they'd better get in shore,
While we are sailing 'round Cuba.

Now its Palo Alto, boys; our troops are safe on land;
Reinforced by Gomez and his gallant little band.
If the Spaniards touch them they will find us close at hand,
To strike them again for free Cuba.

Don't forget the watch-word, boys, whenever we strike Spain;
Remember it, gun Captains, when the order comes to train;
Remember, boys, remember, the destruction of the Maine,
And avenge it while fighting for Cuba.

Watching for a Rich Prize.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department is keeping a sharp lookout for a Spanish vessel laden with food supplies that cleared yesterday from Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is believed to be destined for Havana. News of her departure has been sent to Commodore Howell, who is in charge of the blockading fleet off Havana.

HUNGRY SANTIAGO AIDED.

The Provisions Taken on the Red Cross Steamer State of Texas Distributed—Raid by Starving Crowds.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas arrived yesterday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and this morning at daybreak Dr. Elwell, who was in charge of the work of unloading, secured eight stores in the heart of the city and one large shed on the dock, engaged eighty stevedores, and began to unload the steamer about 6 o'clock. She had 1,400 tons of provisions on board.

The distribution began at 3 o'clock this afternoon, allowing a pound and a half of rations to each citizen.

This morning when the unloading began crowds of starving citizens crowded to the dock, fighting, trampling one another under foot, breaking open the cases, and stealing the supplies. Finally a picket of troops was placed on the wharf, refusing admittance to any one.

The entire cargo had been landed before the distribution began. Each applicant was furnished with a ration ticket, supplied by the local Commissioners, with Gen. McKibbin's indorsement.

The water supply of the city, which was cut off on July 3 above El Caney by Gen. Garcia's troops, leaving the town without water, will be turned on again to-night. The ice factory resumed work to-day, using the rain water supply in the cisterns.

All the liquor stores, wholesale and retail, are closed under Gen. Shafter's orders; but the Spanish soldiers have a large stock of rum on hand, which they are exchanging for our hard tack and corned beef.

Last night the city was very quiet, and there were no disturbances, the distribution of the supplies from the State of Texas being anxiously awaited, as there was literally nothing in the city to eat.

Before the refugees left for El Caney flour was selling at $150 a barrel, barrels of beans at $90 per 100 pounds, condensed milk at $5 a tin, and hardtack at $1 per piece. At El Caney the prices were still higher—$25 for a tin of condensed milk, and $5 for a piece of hardtack.

The ruin and want in the city are almost inconceivable.

CAPT. ALGER TO THE FRONT.

The Secretary's Son Attached to Miles's Staff and Going to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Capt. Frederick Moulton Alger, having distinguished himself at the landing of the troops at Siboney by grasping a rifle and joining the scramble of the men to reach the shore, and having achieved the honor of being mentioned in a telegram as surviving the futile advance of Duffield's Brigade toward Aguarodes, came near achieving promotion by securing a transfer to the staff of Gen. Shafter a few days before Shafter began his movement upon Santiago in force.

For a day it has been exceedingly difficult to ascertain correct information about the movements at Santiago of Gen. Miles, but the wires that communicate with Washington were not so busy that they could not be used for a brief space to record the fact that Capt. Frederick Moulton Alger, having completed his terms of service with two Generals, had been transferred to the staff of Gen. Miles, possibly in order that he may carry the promise of good luck to the new venture.

It is not stated that Gen. Miles sought the favor or the assistance of Capt. Alger. If that report had been circulated it would be received with some doubt in certain places where there have been repetitions of the story that while at Camp Tampa Capt. Alger discovered, or thought he had discovered, that Gen. Miles "criticised father's policy as Secretary of War."

Capt. Alger may not have been responsible for the sudden recall of Gen. Miles to Washington just at a moment when he was untying knots made by incompetent or not fully awakened bureau officials, but Gen. Miles was recalled ostensibly to confer with "father" and the President about the fifty miles of congested military supplies he had found on cars instead of on board transports bound for Santiago.

SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

Declared to be Epidemic in Several Eastern Counties.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Smallpox has been declared epidemic in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, the State Board of Health having issued a circular that the disease exists in Laurel and Clay Counties and is widespread in Jackson County. "Every class of the population is affected," the circular states, "and the disease is in epidemic form."

The circular advises vaccination and a strict watch by the various County Boards of Health. The board believes that by proper work the disease can be stamped out quickly. A letter received from Clay County states that there are twenty-five cases in the vicinity of Pigeon Roost alone, and that new cases are developing daily. Two cases are reported in Leslie County.

PROGRESS IN RECRUITING

Regular Army 18,000 Short, and the Volunteer Army 17,000 Short of Authorized Strength.

SEVEN STATES EXCEED QUOTAS

All the Others Are Behind in the Supply of Troops, North Carolina Being the Worst Delinquent—Some Others Do but Little Better.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fairly good progress has been made with the recruiting under the President's second call for 75,000 volunteers. The plan adopted by the War Department was to recruit all the volunteer organizations in the army up to their maximum enlisted strength before entering upon the recruiting of additional troops. The total number of men required to fill out existing regiments was 37,566, and according to the latest returns the total enlistments under this plan are 27,519 men.

In order to show the progress of recruiting under the second call, the following statement has been prepared in the office of the Adjutant General of the army, based on the latest returns:

State.	No. Required.	No. Enlisted.	State.	No. Required.	No. Enlisted.
Alabama ..	675	258	Mississippi.	600	202
Arkansas ..	600	379	Missouri ...	1,552	1,567
Colorado ..	300	96	Nebraska .	600	167
California .	1,016	624	N. H'shire.	300	206
Con'ticut ..	435	331	N. Jersey..	900	928
Georgia ...	704	255	New York..	3,704	2,733
Illinois ...	2,380	2,331	N. Carolina	783	55
Indiana ...	1,304	1,384	Ohio	3,846	3,162
Iowa	1,968	1,549	Oregon ...	300	103
Kansas ...	900	613	Pennsylv'a.	4,163	4,083
Kentucky. .	938	602	Rhode Isl..	300	329
Louisiana .	600	142	Texas	1,128	505
Maine	354	150	Tennessee .	900	300
Maryland ...	580	533	Virginia ...	900	294
Mas'chu'ts.	1,536	541	W. Virg'a..	300	315
Michigan .	1,200	878	Wisconsin .	900	924
Minnesota .	900	981			

Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have exceeded their quota, but all the others are behind in the supply of troops. The worst delinquent is North Carolina, which has furnished only fifty-five soldiers to meet its quota of 783. Other delinquents are Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Virginia, each of which has supplied less than one-third the number of men required. Alabama, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas have done very little better, and are all very much behind in meeting the requirements. Complaint has been made also that in several of the States an effort has been made to foist poor material on the Government.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men, and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength under the two calls issued by the President. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000, as now organized.

THE NEWS OF CAMP ALGER.

Transfer of Troops to Dunn Loring—Arrival of the First Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, arrived here this morning. The 1,354 men, taken as a whole, appeared in good condition after their long, hot ride. Several, however, were so affected by the heat that they were compelled to discard their rifles and knapsacks and ride in the baggage wagons to the station of the Southern Railway, where cars were taken to Dunn Loring. The Connecticut troops will be brigaded with the Third Virginia and Second South Carolina Regiments.

Orders were issued from corps headquarters at Camp Alger to-day, directing Gen. Butler to move the First Division to Dunn Loring as soon as practicable.

An orderly of the Third Virginia has created quite a sensation in the Third Virginia Regiment, to which he belongs. He is known as Henry S. Tillman, and a few days ago had forty-eight hours' leave to visit Richmond. He did not return when his leave expired, and a guard was sent after him. It was then discovered that he had passed a number of bogus checks, and when he returned to camp he was placed in the guardhouse. He afterward escaped, and his whereabouts are unknown.

TROOPS AT TAMPA TO BE MOVED.

Unhealthful Camp to be Abandoned for a Place Near Fernandina.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Following immediately upon the sailing of the Puerto Rico expedition from Tampa, the troops remaining there will be removed to Fernandina. This decision has been reached as a result of the reports received by the War Department of the unhealthfulness of the Tampa camp. The progress of the rainy season there is said to have made the conditions as bad as those in Cuba in some respects, and while no epidemic of a contagious nature has made its appearance there, so far as the officials here are informed, it is not considered safe to let the men remain there any longer.

Fernandina was favorably reported upon as a camp site some weeks ago, and some work has been done toward putting the grounds there into shape. This work will now be hurried to completion, and arrangements made to accommodate 10,000 men. If, as is now expected, Snyder's division of the Fourth Corps goes to Puerto Rico, the only troops left at Tampa to be removed to Fernandina will be the Third Division, made up as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Kennan—Fifth Ohio, First Florida, and Thirty-second Michigan; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Lincoln—Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, and Second Georgia; detachments from the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Tenth Regular Cavalary, and the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The transfer of the troops left at Tampa to Fernandina will make the east coast of Florida the rendezvous of a considerable portion of the volunteer army, which is not likely to see service until the time comes for the attack on Havana itself. At Jacksonville, is Fitzhugh Lee, with the Seventh Corps, some 18,000 strong. At Miami is Brig. Gen. Wheaton, with six Southern regiments, forming a division of Lee's corps, and at Fernandina will be the Third Division of the Fourth Corps.

WILL SEARCH OUT WEAK MEN.

Volunteers That Should Have Been Rejected Said to be in Service.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Information has reached the War Department that, notwithstanding the medical examination prior to muster in, men have been enlisted in the volunteer army who should have been rejected. The Adjutant General has issued an order directing systematic inquiry, with a view to eliminating such men. A board of medical officers, the order says, should be appointed in each division to examine and make recommendation in each of the cases submitted by individual or regimental medical officers. In every case where discharge from the service is recommended it should be seen that the certificates of disability embody a statement to the effect that the cause of the disqualification for military service existed prior to the enlistment of the man, if such is found to be the fact.

FIFTY-TWO VOLUNTEERS SICK.

They Ate Hash Cooked in a Copper Vessel—They Are Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fifty-two men, members of Company A, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers, Col. Lindsey commanding, who are stationed at Camp Alger, were taken suddenly ill shortly after breakfast to-day. Their symptoms pointed to poisoning, and an investigation proved that each had partaken of hash which had been cooked in a copper vessel in which it had remained over night. The hospital corps declared it to be ptomaine poisoning. Antidotes were administered, and twenty-seven of the men recovered at once and were able to resume their position in the ranks. It is reported to-night that all the others are improving, and that none is seriously poisoned.

Grigsby's Cowboys Ready to Fight.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 19.—Adjt. Otto L. Sues of Col. Grigsby's Cowboys to-day began the instruction of the officers of the regiment in sabre movements. This practice will be continued every day, Adjt. Sues instructing the officers, and they in turn instructing their men. Adjt. Sues is an experienced swordsman.

The carbine scabbards for the regiment have been received at the camp, and the regiment now is equipped fully, with the exception of a few minor supplies. The men are becoming well drilled, and Col. Grigsby says his regiment is ready to go anywhere and do all kinds of fighting.

It is claimed the regiment is the best equipped and the finest drilled of all the volunteer cavalry in the United States.

Fourteenth New York Regiment.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 19.—A number of important changes have taken place in the Fourteenth New York Regiment. Capt. Wagner of Company I has resigned on account of disability, and Lieut. V. Macumber has been nominated to succeed to the Captaincy. In turn, Second Lieut. Foley of Company B has been nominated to succeed First Lieut. Macumber. Corp. Grant of Company G has been nominated to succeed Lieut. Foley. Corp. Wilhelm of Company D has been nominated as First Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Henry Walsh, resigned.

President Will Watch This Man.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Cannon to-day called to the President's attention the conduct of Wesley McCornick of Salt Lake City, Utah. After he had enlisted as a private his family made strenuous efforts to secure his discharge and brought considerable influence to bear. Finally located at Tampa, he was telegraphed to and an immediate reply came, announcing he would not leave, and that any effort to secure his release was unauthorized by him. He sailed yesterday for Cuba. The President was acquainted with the patriotic response made and was urged to keep an eye on his future service.

New York Volunteers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following privates have been discharged from the Sixty-fifth New York Regiment for physical disability: George H. Kline, Jr., and J. H. Smith, Company D; John Davis and John Rechin, Company M, and William J. Hine, Company B.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS ANGRY

Appointments by the President Denounced in Scathing Terms.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—After the election in 1896 Senator Hanna, feeling a deep sense of gratitude toward the Louisiana delegation, which he was understood to have "persuaded" from Mr. Reed and secured for Mr. McKinley, insisted that the men who had "convinced" the Louisiana delegates should be rewarded with the offices they asked for. In pursuance of this agreement, as it seems to have been, the President nominated one Demas of New Orleans to a position in the internal revenue service. Demas was one of three Republican politicians to whom Hanna considered himself specially indebted. When Demas's nomination was considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce his record was so obnoxious that he was rejected by a unanimous vote, for reasons which were fully set forth to the President before he was nominated. If Demas was half as bad as his party friends made him out to be he was unfit to be named and deserved to be rejected. Not satisfied with unanimous rejection by the committee, Demas insisted upon his nomination being voted on in the Senate. He was rejected there by a vote almost as significant as that in committee. Hanna, of course, voted for him.

It was supposed that the flat rejection of Demas would lead the President to refuse office to two other men of like character and reputation. Until to-day that was the expectation, but the President has selected one of the two remaining Hanna men, A. T. Wimberly, to be Collector of Customs. He is described as being quite as unfit to hold office as Demas, and a man named Cohen, who is slated to be Surveyor, is said to be as bad as the other two. Nothing could be more scathing than the language used by Republicans of New Orleans to express disapproval of Hanna's man Wimberly. It must be six months before the Senate can pass upon his nomination. It may then have opportunity to deal with him and with Cohen at the same time. There is every probability that the Senate will reject Wimberly and that Cohen will meet with the same fate if he is in the way.

But the President has enabled Wimberly to be Collector at least six months.

LIGHTNING IN NEW YORK.

Brewery Struck at Oswego and Planing Mills at Malone.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 19.—During an electric storm early this morning the large malt house owned by the Stevenson Brewing Company of New York, situated on the west bank of the Oswego River, was struck by lightning and in a few moments was ablaze from end to end. The building was of brick, seven stories, and was erected in 1884 by David Stevenson of New York at a cost of $100,000. Machinery amounting to $10,000 and improvements to $40,000 were made in 1892, and over 200,000 bushels of malt were in the building, all of which is in ashes except the east wall and a few thousand bushels of malt which fell into the river. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—Leonard Dingman's cottage at Stony Creek, Warren County, was struck by lightning during the terrific thunderstorm to-day. Mr. Dingman's daughter, Sarah, aged fifteen, was instantly killed, and his mother was so badly shocked that her life is despaired of.

MALONE, N. Y., July 19.—Lightning struck the P. A. Ducey planing and finishing mill at Moira, N. Y., last night, and the building, with contents, was entirely destroyed. The loss is large, with only a small insurance.

The President to Take a Sail.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Saturday, if the weather is pleasant, the President will take a few hours' outing for the first time in several months. Secretary Long to-day invited the President and the members of the Cabinet to be his guests for an afternoon sail down the Potomac, and next Saturday was selected, as on that day the President would probably have a little leisure. The trip may be made on the Princeton, now at the navy yard.

The Italian Claim Unsettled.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The report of a London paper that the Italian Foreign Office had been informed from Washington that the Cerruti case had been settled by Colombia is said to be erroneous, as no such report has been sent from Washington, and, so far as the officials here are aware, the status of the case remains unchanged, with the Italian squadron off Cartagena, Colombia, insisting on speedy settlement, although not yet adopting a hostile attitude.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Franklin Falls—Patrick Burrill; Thayer Corners—Charles L. Turner.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOZEMAN, Mont., July 19.—T. C. Powers's grain elevator at Belgrade has burned. Loss, $60,000.

DANBURY, Conn., July 19.—The three-story factory building on Grand Street, owned by the Honora Henry estate and occupied by Butler & Dexter, hat formers, and Merritt & Knox, hat manufacturers, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. Butler & Dexter's loss is $8,000; insurance, $3,000; Merritt & Knox, $1,000; no insurance; loss on building, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR TRADE WITH SANTIAGO

New York Merchants Preparing for a Partial Resumption of Cuban Business.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GOODS

The Sailing of the Philadelphia on Saturday to be Followed by Similar Trips of Other Steamships—Business Prospects.

Several New York merchants who had business relations with Cuban ports prior to the war between the United States and Spain are actively preparing to avail themselves of the present opportunity to re-establish such relations with Santiago de Cuba and the adjacent districts now under the control of the American Army. The sailing Saturday next for Santiago of the Red "D" Line steamship Philadelphia will be followed by similar trips of other steamships.

Some of the Cuban commission houses in this city endeavored to communicate with their correspondents in Santiago de Cuba yesterday, but they were informed by the cable companies that in consequence of the Government control of the only cable lines between this country and Santiago no commercial messages could be transmitted. An effort will be made to induce the Washington authorities to permit the sending of at least a few business messages each day in order to facilitate the desired restoration of trade relations. In most cases the merchants here deem it necessary to procure advices from their correspondents in Santiago before making plans to ship goods. Some New York firms do not even know whether their former agents are still in Santiago.

On the general supposition that provisions will be in the most urgent demand in the surrendered Cuban districts for some time to come, shippers here are loading the steamship Philadelphia with liberal quantities of flour, bacon, hams, beans, and canned goods. Another steamship, also freighted with provisions, will be dispatched by J. M. Ceballos & Co., and within a few days the New York and Cuban Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line) will resume its regular service between New York and Santiago de Cuba and neighboring ports. Although anticipating a good market in Santiago the American shippers are aware of the fact that foreign vessels are all ready to transport large quantities of provisions and merchandise to that port from Kingston, Jamaica, and other neutral ports in the West Indies. According to advices received in New York commercial circles, foreign shippers have lately been accumulating stores of provisions at Kingston in expectation of just such a condition of affairs as now exists in Santiago.

Hopeful of Great Developments.

There are a number of merchants in this city who are familiar with the character, necessities, and natural advantages of Santiago de Cuba and the region round about it. They look for a development of trade relations between that part of Cuba and the United States far ahead of anything that has previously existed. The stimulus given to American trade in that locality by the reciprocity treaty in 1890, these merchants say, will be surpassed under present conditions. As understood by the New York commission merchants, the Spanish tariff is to be administered at the Santiago Custom House under American supervision, and that implies that the discrimination in favor of Spanish goods will be removed, and that all importations will be treated on an equality. When Spanish authorities had full control over the Cuban ports of entry their method of collecting the customs duties placed all foreign shippers at a decided disadvantage as compared with the importations brought in Spanish ships. The Cuban tariff under the old régime had two kinds of duties, arranged in separate columns. One column contained the revenue tariff and the other column the differential tariff. Spanish goods were required to pay only the revenue tariff, while American, English, and other foreign goods had to pay both tariffs. Under the American Provisional Government of Santiago it is expected that the second column, or differential tariff, will be abolished.

Information was received from Washington yesterday that Secretary Gage had selected Walter A. Donaldson of this city for the position of Special Collector of Customs at the Port of Santiago de Cuba. Mr. Donaldson is an old-time customs employe, and has acted in special capacities as representative of the customs division at the Chicago, New Orleans, and Atlanta Expositions. At present he is a special deputy naval officer at the Port of New York, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. Mr. Donaldson was called to Washington yesterday for the purpose, it was supposed, of consulting with Secretary Gage concerning the duties of his new position. He speaks Spanish and German fluently.

Houses Will Be Re-established.

One of the firms that will ship a quantity of provisions to Santiago on the steamship Philadelphia is A. S. Lascelles & Co. of 66 Beaver Street. Mr. Benjamin Odio, one of the partners in that firm, is a former resident of Santiago de Cuba, and he is therefore much interested in the prospective trade relations between that particular region of Cuba and this country. He said yesterday: "I am of the opinion that all of the business houses that were established in Santiago before the war will be able to resume trade relations with this and other ports, and in the growth of agriculture which will surely follow there, I believe the commercial conditions and advantages will be greatly improved and enlarged. In the vicinity of Santiago there is a good country for the raising of sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, honey, bees' wax, and such woods as mahogany and cedar.

"There are large iron and manganese mines at Santiago de Cuba. The iron mines are controlled by American capital. There are three or four companies interested, and the amount of American capital invested, I understand, is something over $3,000,000. The resumption of operations at these mines means the giving of employment to 2,000 or 3,000 persons, to say nothing of the revival of the transportation business in these minerals between Santiago and such American ports as Philadelphia and Baltimore. In a district adjacent to Santiago there are some copper mines owned by Englishmen, which have been abandoned for some time. With favorable conditions these mines also may be reopened.

"Before the Cuban rebellion and the present war interfered with business the exports from Santiago de Cuba to this country, including the iron ore, amounted, I should judge, to between $700,000 and $1,000,000 per annum. That port took from this country in times of peace from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of goods. Under existing conditions and the prospects of a stable Government there should be a steady growth and development of this trade. If the tariff arrangements from now on are such as to enable the American importers in Santiago to compete with importations of textile and other manufactures which heretofore have been supplied by Spain, a demand for American manufactures of similar goods will probably be felt very soon.

The Importance of Guantanamo.

"Included in the surrendered district is the port of Guantanamo, which will probably be opened very soon. The importance of that port is very nearly as great as the port of Santiago de Cuba. Guantanamo's products are about the same, except that there are no iron mines. It is an important sugar-producing district. Baracoa, which is also embraced in the surrendered district, is a port of minor importance. It is an excellent fruit-growing district, and before the rebellion upset industrial pursuits there, Baracoa exported considerable quantities of bananas and cocoanuts. Possibly this industry may be restored."

Mr. Odio was asked whether he thought that the yellow fever would prove a serious obstacle to the re-establishment of trade relations between Santiago and this country, and he replied: "I have a very strong impression that the yellow fever is a bugaboo, and that excepting in the towns where sanitary conditions have been greatly neglected, all the surrounding country will be found to be healthful. I have yet to hear of a single case of yellow fever on the hills. My candid opinion is that all reports about fever in the vicinity of Santiago relate simply to what is known as malarial fever."

C. F. Ferrer & Brother of 39 Broad Street will also send a quantity of general provisions to Santiago on the steamer Philadelphia, and it is probable that Mr. J. F. Ferrer, the Santiago resident member of that firm, will return to the surrendered city at once. Mr. Ferrer left Santiago about the same time that the United States Consul came away.

Cuban Commission Houses Pleased.

Cuban commission houses in this city are much pleased with the revision of the Spanish tariff for Cuban ports which has been made by the authorities in Washington. Aside from the abolition of the discriminating or differential tariff the most important change effected is the radical reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more. The Spanish customs officials collected $1 a ton; hereafter the rate will be 20 cents a ton. When the normal conditions of trade prevailed at Santiago before the latest Cuban rebellion, about 50 regular liners carrying the United States flag, and 150 iron ore carrying vessels, under foreign flags, went in and out of Santiago Harbor each year. All of these vessels were engaged in trade with American ports, and were subjected to the excessive tonnage duties at Cuban ports.

It is probable that the steamship Philadelphia will have all of the passengers that she can carry when she leaves this port for Santiago next Saturday. General Manager Smith of the Ward Line said yesterday: "Applications for passage on the Philadelphia are being received constantly, and we have already booked nearly all the passengers that she can carry. A large proportion of those who are going out on this trip are merchants and other residents of Santiago, and adjacent districts in Cuba, who were obliged to come away in consequence of their Cuban sympathies. The cargo of the Philadelphia on this trip will consist entirely of provisions of various kinds. We learn, however, that later on there will be heavy shipments of machinery for use on the sugar plantations and in the various mines." Mr. Smith said that plans would be perfected as soon as possible for the restoration of a regular steamship service between New York and the open ports on the southern coast of Cuba, the service to be extended to all the Cuban ports as fast as they are opened to commerce. Besides these arrangements of the Ward Line, preparations are making by other interests to run vessels between this port and Santiago de Cuba.

J. M. Ceballos & Co. will send one steamship out within a few days with passengers and a cargo of provisions for Santiago. In a short time this firm expects to resume its full service of three steamers a month, plying between New York and the Southern Cuban ports.

A Cargo of Coal to be Sent.

A firm of down-town ship brokers has chartered the three-masted schooner Tofa for the purpose of sending a cargo of coal to Santiago de Cuba as a commercial venture. The coal is said to be for mining purposes. The Munson Line, which, before the war, operated a freight service between this port and Santiago and Guantanamo, is planning a resumption of that service. The officers of the company hope to be able to send a steamer out some time next week.

There are fully twenty-five firms in New York that for years have been identified with the Cuban trade. They are all alert and developing plans for resuming their business relations with the Southern Cuban ports now in the control of the American forces.

Most of the down-town produce and commission houses are in unwonted activity because of the resumption of trade with Santiago de Cuba, and although some of them have as yet received no orders, they are all expecting a lively run of business as soon as telegraphic communication between Santiago and the merchants of this city is restored and the steamship lines get their regular service in operation.

Farmers in the eastern part of Long Island are also taking an enthusiastic interest in the prospect of trade between New York and the Southern Cuban ports. These farmers have been sending potatoes to Santiago de Cuba for years, and making moderate profits, although a duty of $1.25 a barrel was imposed by the Spanish authorities on all imported potatoes. With this duty removed, the Long Island farmers expect to receive more for their potatoes than heretofore, and as the crop is very large this year, they count on a profitable export trade.

McCULLAGH TAKES THE OATH.

New Superintendent of Elections Is Not Ready to Announce the Names of His Assistants.

ALBANY, July 19.—John McCullagh, former Chief of Police of New York City, has qualified as State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Election District and will begin at once to perfect the organization of his department. Mr. McCullagh took the oath of office in the Secretary of State's office at 10:15 o'clock, and was in conference with Gov. Black and Superintendent of Insurance Payn for two hours prior and some minutes after he qualified for office. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. McCullagh said:

"It has been said that I will run my department in an absolutely partisan manner. That is false. The people of New York City know how the police force was handled by me last Fall, and I can say that from a police standpoint it was the only honest election New York City has ever had.

"The people of New York know this, and they are not afraid that I will run my new department in a partisan manner.

"Last year I investigated 26,000 election cases with policemen in citizens' clothes, and not one complaint was received as to the conduct of my men. The deputies I am to appoint are to have no more authority than the police did to make investigations, and yet a cry has been raised that my deputies will desecrate private houses and do about as they please."

Mr. McCullagh said he was not ready to announce the appointment of any of his assistants.

Changes in the Election Code.

ALBANY, July 19.—The several bills which were passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The bills make it necessary to alter the election code, which is being held back from the printer for that purpose. There are a number of orders placed with the Secretary of State for certified copies of the law, which could not be furnished until the laws were on file in his office. The volume of the session laws for 1898 is about finished, and it must be held back until these latest chapters can be added.

Larger Catch of Seals This Year.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 19.—Her Majesty's ships Pheasant, Icarus, and Amphion have left for Bering Sea on patrol duty. Twenty-nine vessels are engaged in sealing this year in Bering Sea. The total of the coast catch officially computed by customs authorities is 10,581 skins. This is more than twice as large as that of last year, when 5,035 skins were taken.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...	4:46	Sun sets...	7:26	Moon sets...	8:18

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....	8:27	Gov. Isl'd...	8:44	H. Gate...	10:33
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....	8:33	Gov. Isl'd...	8:45	H. Gate...	10:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Nassau, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Abydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July †21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July †25 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 20.

Avona, Antwerp, July 2.
Blaamandam, Rotterdam, July 1.
Chesapeake, London, July 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.
Merida, St. Lucia, July 13.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 18.
Allianca, Colon, July 14.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 18.
Trave, Bremen, July 12.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 16.
Exeter City, Swansea, July 8.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, July 10.
Syria, Havre, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Cymric, Liverpool, July 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Alexandra, London, July 14.
Aurania, Liverpool, July 16.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, July 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 16.
Minnewaska, London, July 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 21.
Therese Heyman, Dunkirk, July 10.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 15.
Karamania, Gibraltar, July 11.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.

Arrived—Tuesday, July 19.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of San Antonio, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., July 15, and Port Royal 16th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow July 9 and Moville 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Cunningham, Halifax, N. S., July 17, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Heppe, Port au Prince July 2 and Kingston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Chester, (Br.,) Dann, Southampton July 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:22 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah July 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Uto, (Nor.,) Bryde, Vera Cruz, &c., July 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Ferman, Sanchez July 12, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 18th.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Oliphant, Manaos, &c., July 1, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reiners, Rotterdam July 5, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Savanilla, &c., July 5, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle July 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hale, Georgetown, D. C., July 14 and Wilmington, N. C., 16th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ithaka, (Ger.,) Breckenfelder, Tampico, &c., July 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Young, Palermo June 26 and Gibraltar July 4, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

U. S. gunboat Newport, Commander Tilley, Key West July 12. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Halliday, Barbados July 11.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Bristol. Anchored in Lower Bay at 8:15 P. M.

Ship Canara, (of St. John, N. B.,) Swatridge, Barbados 16 ds., in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Ship Theo. Fischer, (Ger.,) Van Herten, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Theo. Ruger & Co.

Ship Ancona, (of Liverpool,) Ellis, Havre via Falmouth 40 ds., in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Nora Wiggins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McKinnon, Antigua 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Bullings, Liverpool June 3, in ballast to Theo. Ruger & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen July 9 and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 10:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 19, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Strathness, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Vega, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Tergeste, (Aust.,) for Charlotte Harbor, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Margarethe, (Ger.,) Poppe, from New York for Gefle, was spoken July 7 in lat. 40, lon. 65.

Bark Bertha, (Ger.,) Brunings, Antwerp for New York, was spoken July 10 in lat. 50, lon. 15.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar July 13.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Octavia, (Br.,) Capt. Lemme, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers July 14 and proceeded.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam July 17.

SS Rauma, (Nor.,) Capt. Mortensen, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at Antwerp July 17.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp July 17.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Shadwick, from New York, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, sld. from Sourabaya for New York July 7.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, sld. from Bordeaux for New York July 15.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. Townley, sld. from Genoa for New York July 16.

SS Cydonia, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, sld. from Huelva for New York yesterday.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Felbridge, (Br.,) Capt. Work, from New York, arr. at King Road July 16.

SS Rubens, (Br.,) Capt. Isdale, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at King Road July 16.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Singapore July 16.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSE GOWN DEP'T.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

A stock comprising a number of styles of Ladies' Morning House Robes, of Plain White Lawn, White Dimity, Dotted Muslin and Colored French Gingham, at

$3.00 and $3.85

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.

Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

Wanamaker's

Practice and Art

The Cooking-by-Gas School:

At 10.30 A. M.—Getting breakfast in 30 minutes.

At 2.30 P. M.—Baking whole wheat bread, roasting lamb and canning vegetables by the Mudge process.

The Lace Exhibit and Photographs of recent Salon Pictures, fifth floor. Two highly interesting shows for artistic eyes.

Half Prices on Furniture A SENTENCE to interest the home-maker who has an eye to the approaching Fall, as well as the summer-home keeper who finds a use for the piazza and hall furnishings in this list of bargains.

It's a clearing up of the furniture floor, but not based on the limitation of time, so much as the limitation of space. Most of these pieces are such as are never unseasonable; but new goods are coming, coming, coming, and the room must be made for them, willy-nilly. Therefore,—

Porch chairs and rockers, $2; from $4.
Parlor tables, $2; from $4.50.
Fancy chairs, $2.50; from $5.
Easy chairs, $7; from $14.
Music cabinets, $7.50; from $15.
Parlor cabinets, $22.50; from $50.
Corner chairs, $1.88; from $3.75.
Couches, $6.25; from $12.50.

Fourth floor.

Handsome Silk Remnants; Half Prices ABOUT a thousand ends of the season's most favored silks and satins, in lengths of 1 to 7 yards, are conveniently displayed for easy choosing this morning. Hundreds of waist patterns in the lot. Prices are halved—in some instances still lower. In blacks there are various sorts of taffetas, of satin duchesse, of gros-grain, peau de soie, Indias and crepe de Chine; and in the colored silks are some plain taffetas; others in checks, plaids and stripes; also bayadere and glace taffetas. Good selections may be made, too, in foulards, figured Indias, washable silks, habutai fancies and plain Japanese. And on the entire lot not more than half former figures are asked,—in many cases even less.

Rotunda.

Women's Dresses at $2 IT seems too small a price to bother with, doesn't it? We don't wonder if you think that no dress worth wearing can be bought for $2. A wrapper, perhaps, but not a dress worthy of the name.

Well,—see them. There are sixty-five, and they are really very neat, stylish and attractive two-piece dresses, finished and trimmed in a way that will enforce your respectful acknowledgment that price isn't always a fair standard of quality.

Values are $4.50, $5 and $6
Now $2

There's an assortment for girls, too, at the same price, which is something less than half-price for them.

Neither of these lots will be on sale until 9.30 this morning.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shirt Waists at Half a Low Price WE'VE been doing some wonderful selling of percale and gingham and lawn shirt waists, at 75c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Those were very low prices, and the patterns are particularly good.

Now here's a lot of the same kinds that circumstances allow us to make an even lower price upon.

The 75c. and $1 kinds, 50c.
The $1.25 and $1.50 kinds, 75c.

Sizes 32 to 42, and plenty of the larger sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Defiance to Mosquitos. IT'S the little things that make life miserable, after all, and among them you can safely count the voracious and inexorable mosquito. But you can entrench yourself against his attacks, if you will.

The Dixie Canopy is one form of scientific mosquito-fortification, that costs $2.15. It attaches to the headboard of a bed, and can be adjusted in the turn of a hand. It's a perfect defence, and instantly swung out of the way when not in use. The enemy may manoeuvre and trumpet to his fellows all night, but he can't get at you. $2.15 is little enough for a quiet night, is it not?

If you wish to push your defences farther, we sell you mosquito netting by the piece at 40c. It is two yards wide, and eight yards long.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE HARBOR STILL CLOSED.

Harbor Line Board Decides Against Modifying Regulations.

A meeting of the Harbor Line Board of Engineers was held at the Army Building yesterday afternoon, and it was decided that no modification of the harbor regulations could be made yet. Major Adams reported that the mines were being taken up, and that so far it had not been found necessary to explode any.

Capt. R. W. Roessler, who is working on the mines at Willets Point, conferred with Major Adams early in the day. The New Haven Line has received a permit to go through the mine fields at night, and last night resumed the night trips to New Haven that have been abandoned since the mines have been down. The company has filed a bond with the Government to defray any damage that may be done through its vessels going through the mines.

YELLOW FEVER ON SENECA

Transport Bringing Wounded Men Home Has Three Cases of the Scourge on Board.

ORDERED TO GO TO NEW YORK

Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service Does Not Believe There Will Be Any Danger of the Spread of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, has received information from Dr. Pettus, Quarantine Officer at Old Point, Va., that the United States trasport Seneca arrived at the quarantine station there last evening from Siboney, Cuba, with about seventy-five sick and wounded on board.

Among the former were three cases of yellow fever. Although the ship's Surgeon was unable to speak positively as to the character of the disease, the Quarantine Officer decided, as a matter of prudence, to order the Seneca to proceed at once to the quarantine station at New York.

Dr. Wyman approves of this action, as, he said, the facilities at the New York station were of the best, and that the climatic conditions were much better for fever patients there than at points further south. He did not think there would be any danger of the spread of the disease, even if they were found to be genuine cases. The suspected fever patients were promptly isolated on shipboard.

When the Seneca arrives at New York all of the sick and wounded will be taken to the quarantine hospitals, where, under the improved conditions, they no doubt will rapidly recover.

WOUNDED MEN ON THE SENECA.

Transport Brings Both Officers and Men Home for Treatment.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., July 19.—The United States transport Seneca, which arrived here yesterday, had on board the following sick and wounded:

Officers.

Capt. F. T. Bryler.
Lieut. Birum.
Lieut. Bundy.
Lieut. J. S. Bryan, First Cavalry.
Lieut. Cross, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
Major A. M. Cortiss, Seventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Edgar F. Collins, Eighth Infantry.
Capt. Dowdy.
Capt. W. E. English, Gen. Wheeler's staff.
Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. H. Gross, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
First Lieut. T. W. Hall, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. W. T. Joyce, Seventy-first New York Infantry.
Lieut. Lawless.
Lieut. E. H. Martin, Twenty-first Infantry.
Lieut. Seyburn, Jr., Eighth Infantry.
Major J. J. Southmay, Second Massachusetts Infantry.
Col. J. B. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry.
Capt. W. M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.
Capt. Abilgaard Uhl, Military Attaché, Norwegian Legation, Washington.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men.

Angell, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Andrews, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry; Allen, Troop B, United States Cavalry; Allen, Company E, Twelfth United States Infantry; Arthur, Troop G, Tenth United States Cavalry.

Bemiss, Company E, Second Massachusetts Infantry; Bittier, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Bryan, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Bodwell, Company A, Second United States Infantry; Broadwine, Company A, Second United States Infantry; Ball, Company H, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Baldwin, J. A., civilian.

Campbell, Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Cottier, Troop C, Third United States Cavalry.

Ennis, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

Farm, Troop C, Third United States Cavalry; Freeburg, Company A, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Gruner, Company E, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Grant, Company D, Eighth United States Infantry.

Haight, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry; Henry, Company C, Ninth United States Infantry; Hanahan, Company B, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Hall, Company H, Fourth United States Infantry.

Johnson, Company C, Fourth United States Infantry; Jacobs, Company I, Seventh United Sates Infantry.

Larway, Company A, Seventh United States Infantry; Larry, Company C, Ninth United States Infantry.

McCune, Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; McCurdy, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; McGregor, Troop G, First Volunteer Cavalry; McIntyre, Company F, Seventh United States Infantry; Might, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; Moore, Company K, Seventy-first New York Infantry; Mare, Company K, Seventy-first New York Infantry; Muz, Company A, Fourth United States Infantry; Mueller, Company C, Fourth United States Infantry; Nush, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

Nabor, Company D, Second Infantry; Novak, Company G, Eighth United States Infantry.

Perry, Troop A, First Cavalry Volunteers; Pope, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Powell, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Paryelow, Company C, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Phillips, Louis, Detroit, Mich., (regiment not given;) Paley, William, civilian.

Russell, Troop C, Third United States Cavalry; Reiser, Company F, Second United States Infantry; Russ, Company —, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Sims, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan; Sparks, Company G, Second United States Infantry; Smith, Company C, Sixth United States Infantry; Smith, band, Sixth United States Infantry; Smith, Company A, Seventh United States Infantry; Stevens, Company B, Seventh United States Infantry; Spaulding, Company H, Seventh United States Infantry.

Tunnis, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Treburg, Company A, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Unber, Company D, Second United States Infantry.

Washburn, clerk, Quartermaster's Department; Wallgawood, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; Weingart, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry; William, Fritz, chief musician, Twenty-first United States Infantry; Wilson, Ralph, regiment not specified; Witham, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry.

THE OLIVETTE'S WOUNDED.

They Are All Doing Well, and It Is Now Believed that None of the Cases Will Result Fatally.

There have been no deaths among the invalided soldiers who were brought to this port Saturday on the transport Olivette, and the hope was stronger yesterday than on the day before that none of the men will die. At the Long Island College Hospital, where Norman Orme and Adolph Maurel, the most dangerously wounded, are lying, the matron said yesterday afternoon that the indications were favorable for them, and that the others are doing very well. The sisters in charge at St. Peter's Hospital made a like favorable report. At the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, Dr. Stoner said no death was looked for among his soldier patients. The six patients at the Fort Wadsworth hospital, all of whom are officers, were reported to be doing well.

The men at the Long Island College and St. Peter's Hospitals were as happy yesterday as men not in prime health could be, for they found themselves continuing to be objects of intelligent popular solicitude and good will. Women from the Brooklyn Flower Mission visited them and left with them fruits and flowers; other women, who have relatives and friends at the front, called to cheer up the invalids, [illegible] relatives are nearly all living [illegible] from New York, and their [illegible] comforts were thoroughly looked [illegible] Senator Brush, acting for the Rev. [illegible] and the Central Congregational [illegible] sent watermelons, peaches, bananas, [illegible] other fruits, and clothing and slippers [illegible] the Red Cross Relief Committee [illegible] boxes containing books and magazines, [illegible] goods, slippers, soaps, [illegible] jelly, [illegible] and other delicacies. The Palisade Manufacturing Company of Yonkers sent tonic drinks and dressings for wounds; J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway, contributed brushes, combs, and fine soaps; The Brooklyn Eagle furnished the men with flag-stamped stationery, and newspapers and periodicals came without number.

The men who were sent to Governors Island and from the Olivette were delighted yesterday morning by the receipt of their first mail. Most of them got letters. These men needed something to cheer them up, for they seem to have been neglected—probably because of the published statement that none of them is dangerously hurt. They are in need of decent clothing. Most of them have no money, and are hungering for tobacco. They would be glad to receive writing material.

The men at the Marine Hospital, thanks to the generosity of guests of the Hotel Castleton and to the efforts of Staten Island ladies, have been furnished with presentable clothing, and the majority of them were out about the hospital grounds for at least a part of the day yesterday.

THE SENECA EXPECTED TO-DAY.

She Has on Board Ninety-nine Sick and Wounded from Santiago.

President Keller of the Department of Public Charities received the following dispatch Monday night from Surgeon General Sternberg, at Washington:

"Steamer Seneca will arrive to-morrow with ninety-nine sick and wounded from Santiago. Will you receive them at Bellevue Hospital? Answer."

President Keller replied at once in the affirmative, and, not having heard of the rumored presence of yellow fever on board the steamer, and supposing she might arrive at any hour yesterday morning, instructed Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital to have every preparation made for the reception of the invalided soldiers. Surgeons and nurses to care for them were ready for duty and awaiting the Seneca all yesterday morning. It was not until afternoon that the real situation was understood, and all thought of handling the wounded and sick men yesterday was abandoned.

Health Officer Doty stated last night that if the steamer—which it is now thought will certainly come in to-day—arrives with yellow fever on board, he will remove to the hospital all cases of fever and all suspected cases. The ship, passengers, and crew will be disinfected, and the disposition of those on board not suffering from contagious disease will depend in a great measure on the condition of the patients. He declines to make any further statement until after the arrival of the vessel.

Mrs. Walter I. Joyce, wife of Capt. Joyce of the Seventy-first Regiment, living at 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, expects her husband home on the Seneca. Capt. Joyce has been ill in Cuba with malarial fever for the past five weeks, and has been in the hospital. He was not in the engagements before Santiago, and, owing to the confusion in the hospital after the battle, he was apparently overlooked, and Mrs. Joyce did not hear from him for some time. She was consequently much worried about him.

Capt. Joyce was in business at 19 West Twenty-first Street. He has belonged to the Seventy-first for five years.

MEDICAL AID OFFERED.

Health Board Will Care for Wounded Soldiers at This Port.

The following letter has been sent to Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, at Washington, by M. C. Murphy, President of the Board of Health of this city:

By and with the advice of the Commissioners of this department, Drs. William T. Jenkins and John B. Cosby, I have the honor to offer you the services of the medical men of the Board of Health to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army that may be brought to the port of New York. If you will kindly advise me, I will communicate with the Sanitary Superintendent of this department, Dr. C. F. Roberts, who has had large and long experience, as to the best way in which this department can be of service to you to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers and assist you in the care of the same, which will be speedily rendered.

Funeral of a New Jersey Volunteer.

ORANGE, N. J., July 19.—Former members of the old Third Battalion, N. G. N. J., will have charge of the funeral of Quartermaster Sergt. Howard H. Kiersted of Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, who died in camp at Jacksonville yesterday of typhoid fever, and whose remains are being brought home for burial. Kiersted was a charter member of Company A, Third Battalion, and completed his term of five years in 1889. When the war began he enlisted in Company H, and was made Quartermaster Sergeant at once. He was thirty-five years old, and lived with his wife and two children in Main Street, East Orange.

These Lieutenants Were Not Killed.

WEST POINT, July 19.—There was joy among the cadets and officers here when a message arrived yesterday stating that Lieuts. Lafferty and Churchman were not dead. The report after the fight at Santiago that both of these popular young officers had been killed in the assault on San Juan Hill caused the greatest sorrow. A letter from Lieut. Churchman's mother to one of the cadets in the first class several days ago stated that she had positive information that her son was not dead. Official dispatches confirm the mother's statement.

Surgeons Will Save Gen. Worth's Arm.

Brig. Gen. Worth paid a visit to Dr. J. A. Wyeth, 19 West Thirty-fifth Street, on Monday to have his arm examined. The doctor examined the broken arm very carefully, and while doing so found something that he thought ought not to be there. A closer examination showed that a piece of Gen. Worth's coat had been wrapped in the wound and it had doubtless caused considerable pain. The piece of cloth was removed, and it is thought that the arm will now heal properly. The bone is completely shattered, but the arm will probably be saved.

THE TROUBLES AT CAMP BLACK.

Some of the Men Who Criticised Capt. Stoddard Say They Were Deceived.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead, N. Y., July 19.—The troubles which have beset the recruits of the Seventy-first seem to be at an end so far as the internal dissensions are concerned. Everything went along smoothly to-day and the men did no more grumbling. Some of those who took part in criticising Capt. Stoddard are frank enough to say that they were deceived, and that when the matter was explained to them they found that they had nothing to complain of. They admitted that the rations they received to-day were no better nor more plentiful than they had been getting right along, but they had been led to believe there would be an improvement.

The presence of the men for the three new regiments has been an object lesson to the men of the Seventy-first. Some of the latter took occasion to visit the camps of the new regiments during mess hours, and found that the new men were receiving the same rations they had been getting and were putting up with them and expecting no more.

Every officer now in camp will freely discuss Capt. Stoddard's troubles. Some of them are very outspoken in condemning him, for one thing. They say that if they had had a subordinate who acted as Lieut. Kopper is alleged to have acted they would have clapped him into the guardhouse and let Washington decide. Capt. Stoddard says he did not want open hostilities with his subordinate in the presence of the new soldiers. He says he preferred to put up with things that he should not have stood for a minute, rather than make any kind of an exhibition before the recruits. He says, however, that the affair is far from being ended, and that the transfer of Lieut. Kopper from the camp to the command of the supply guard at Tampa does not end the affair by any means.

Company H of the Two Hundred and First arrived to-day. One battalion of the Two Hundred and Second is expected to-morrow and one company of the Two Hundred and Third.

Business Failure of a General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The furniture store of Barkley & Lax has been closed by creditors, and the Sheriff has commenced selling the stock. Gen. James H. Barkley, senior member of the firm, was commander of the Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard. He was appointed a Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, and is under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla.

TRANSPORT RESOLUTE OFF

She Carries the Largest Shipments of Supplies Thus Far Sent to the Front.

ONE HUNDRED NURSES ALSO GO

The Supplies Consist Principally of Delicacies and Clothing—It Is Hoped to Reach Santiago by Sunday.

The armed naval transport Resolute, which had been taking on supplies at the Red Star Line pier, at West and Vesey Streets, left at 6 o'clock yesterday evening for Santiago. The time of departure was originally set for noon of yesterday, but because of the arrival of unexpected supplies considerable delay was occasioned. Then, too, at 4 o'clock, the boat was forced to leave the Red Star pier to make room for the American liner Chester upon her arrival from Southampton. On that account the Government officials were unable to load an immense coil of cable, weighing seventeen tons. As all the crew were not on board, the Resolute, after clearing the dock, remained in the upper bay until the stragglers were put on board by the navy yard tug Mina.

The shipment of supplies which is taken on the Resolute is said to be the largest so far sent to Cuba. It consists of delicacies and clothing for the wounded and sick, and ranges from a tumbler of calves' foot jelly to a complete suit of clothing. Two thousand tents are also taken. Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, the officer in command, said that with the ordinary speed of thirteen knots the Resolute should reach Santiago by Sunday. She will steam immediately into the harbor, and the work of distribution will commence at once.

During the stay of the Resolute here two six-pound guns have been mounted. This makes two guns for the starboard and two for the port side of the forward deck.

The boat took nearly 100 nurses, of whom all but 7 were men. Among the number are 22 immunes from New Orleans, 1 from Washington, and 25 members of the Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry from Camp Alger. The latter are detached on special service, and should their regiment see service at either Cuba or Puerto Rico they will return to their command.

Major Thomas Summers of the army is in command of the nurses and doctors. He is assisted by Lieut. A. Agramonte, a nephew of Emilio Agramonte of this city. The others are Dr. W. C. Douglas of Ithaca, Dr. Charles T. Newkirk of Bay City, Mich.; Dr. Archer, Dr. Paul Mazzuri, and Dr. Meyer Herman. Dr. Newkirk has seen service in the yellow fever district at Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Douglas has seen similar service in Honduras. He was at one time head of the State hospital at Fernandina, Fla., and successfully treated the disease. Dr. Mazzuri and Dr. Herman are both from New Orleans and are well-known yellow fever experts.

Of the seven women nurses, two are colored immunes. Great dissatisfaction is expressed among the women concerning the accommodations. The boat is not a pleasure craft, and consequently no sheets, towels, or bedding of any description had been provided. Dishes are also dispensed with, and the nurses will be compelled to use earthern granite-ware dishes, which they personally purchased, and the rubber sheets of their equipment. Their contracts were signed on Monday in Washington, and they are now subject to the Government's orders until released. The salary is $30 a month and one ration a day. Inquiry as to the meaning of one ration shows that it is equal to three meals. The male nurses will receive $60 per month and three rations a day. When the women heard of this it did not tend to mollify them, incensed as they already were because of the lack of bedding and dishes. A protest has been filed with Major Summers, the Surgeon in charge.

Among the women, Mrs. Florence Appelgate Patello is the most prominent. She received a gold medal from the New Orleans Training School for Nurses, of which institution Miss Barbara C. White, another of the party, is also a graduate. Both women have had considerable experience in yellow fever cases, and wear silver medals presented by the Pope for their services in attending Fathers Blenk and Dempsey, who were ill with yellow fever at Algiers, La., last November. Miss M. Wingreen is a graduate of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and is an expert in yellow fever cases. Mrs. Sadie Harlan of San Antonio, Texas, Miss Isabelle Duncan of Asbury Park, and Miss Painter of Indianapolis, Ind., are immunes, but have had no experience as nurses and go as assistants. All the nurses are provided with letters from Assistant Surgeon General C. W. Alden.

Accompanying the nurses, three Commissioners of the National Relief Commission sailed. The Commissioners are headed by Col. Charles H. Gibson, a former army officer and a graduate of West Point. He also represents the State Sanitary Commission of Pennsylvania. The Commissioners will be under Government orders and will superintend the relief by Government workers.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK.

Supplies Sent to the Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

Yesterday was a day of unusual activity on the part of the Red Cross. The chief points of interest were at the supply depot, 552 Broadway, and at the Red Cross Hospital, One Hundredth Street.

A letter was received at the supply depot from Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy that the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., were comparatively destitute, and in response cases of general supplies and 100 cots were sent. Leiter Hospital, at Chickamauga, was not forgotten, and a carload, consisting of 360 cases, was sent there. Other places where goods were sent were Port Tampa, Surgeon Carter in command; Jacksonville, Agent Kent; the yacht Restless, Surgeon Owens, and the hospital ship Sylvia. The latter boat received twenty-three cases of medical and surgical supplies. Besides the work here word was received of the departure from Bath, Me., of the delayed schooner loaded with ice.

At the Red Cross Hospital, in answer to the call of Surgeon General Sternberg for immune nurses, ten were passed as desirable. One of them is a woman. Six of the number come from the Mills Training School of Bellevue Hospital. They will be sent South as soon as possible.

A cable dispatch from Miss Barton says that Dr. A. M. Lesser, who has been critically ill with yellow fever, is slightly improved, and his chances of recovery are considered brighter. No mention was made in the dispatch of the condition of Mrs. Lesser or the four Red Cross nurses who are also ill. It is generally supposed that the silence concerning them signifies that their condition is favorable.

The yacht Red Cross, which was compelled to return to Key West on account of injury received during a storm, while on her way to Santiago, is not as badly damaged as was at first reported. The injury consists only of the staving in of one of her water compartments. She will proceed under her own steam to Jacksonville, where repairs will be made, and she will then resume her trip to Santiago.

Dr. C. R. Gill, the Red Cross agent at Key West, has been authorized to employ ten immune nurses, if it is possible to secure them, and to take them to Santiago.

In response to an appeal sent out by the International Committee of Geneva, the Austrian Red Cross has forwarded 5,000f. to the American Red Cross at Washington. Treasurer Tappen yesterday received $2,233.60, which makes the total $117,939.89. Among the subscribers were Alexander C. Orr, 102 Produce Exchange, $500; J. L. Cadwalader, 40 Wall Street, $50; school children of Providence, R. I., $400; collected in Millbrook, N. Y., $167.60; Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Cleveland, Ohio, $150; Mrs. William H. Granberry, 29 West Fifty-third Street, $100; Fred Probst & Co., $100; M. L. Sykes, $100; Plymouth Red Cross Society, Worcester, Mass., $100; Harry E. Kennedy, $25, and William M. Kennedy, $25.

Mrs. Dickinson Is Grateful.

A check for $10 was received at this office yesterday from "I. B. S.," at York Harbor, Me., with a request that it be forwarded to Benjamin Dickinson, the aged Brooklyn painter who was left destitute after the enlistment of his son in the volunteer army. The check was turned over to Mrs. Dickinson yesterday, her husband having gone to work in his new position. She was much affected, and tears were in her eyes as she said: "God bless the good people who have sent money through THE NEW YORK TIMES. Thank God, I can hold up my head now, for my debts are paid. For weeks I have been ashamed to leave the house, and have staid indoors most of the time. I thank THE TIMES from the bottom of my heart, and I wish it would thank the good people for me."

National Women's War Relief.

The National Women's War Relief Association has sent six portable oil stoves to Dr. Maus at Jacksonville for the preparation of invalids' food. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the Director General of the Association, has been at Fort Monroe for over a week inspecting the work. Owing to the overtaxing for Government nurses, she offered to pay half the cost of eight nurses. This offer was accepted, and the nurses have been stationed at the fort. The wounded have been given underclothing, delicacies, and general supplies, and are in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Walworth will remain in the South for some time, doing relief work.

Mrs. Goldstein's Child Buried.

The two months' old child which was carried dead to Bellevue Hospital Sunday morning by its mother, Mrs. Rose Goldstein, was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery, at the instance of the United Hebrew Charities. J. Finkelstein of 128 Second Avenue had charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Goldstein's husband is a soldier at Chickamauga with the Eighth Regiment. Mrs. Goldstein has not heard from him, but is receiving assistance from the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Protective Association.

To Aid Jersey City Volunteers.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday named a committee of twenty-five, of which ex-Assemblyman Frank O. Cole will be Chairman, to devise means for aiding the families of absent volunteers. The committee will meet in the Mayor's office in the City Hall to-night.

Nurses for Fort Monroe.

Miss H. A. Anthony and Miss Amy Pope, nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, left last night for Fort Monroe to serve as army nurses under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Anthony was graduated from the Johns-Hopkins Training School five years ago, and has been a nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital since. She was in charge of the operating ward. Miss Pope was a nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital for some years.

ST. LOUIS STILL AT DOCK.

Expected that She Will Be Ordered to Sail To-day.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis remained at the American Line pier yesterday, having her new five-inch guns mounted, and taking on coal and stores. She has received a new coat of black paint, having never been painted the war color. A large number of lifeboats have been removed, giving rise to the belief that she is destined either for the Puerto Rican or peninsular campaign, and is getting rid of as much splinter-making material on her decks as possible.

Capt. Goodrich has had applications in great number to transport supplies from various organizations to Santiago, but he has been compelled in the absence of orders to refuse. The St. Louis is taking on 4,000 tons of coal. It is expected that she will be ordered to sail to-morrow.

ARMY COMMISSION FOR SOUSA.

The Bandmaster Tendered a Position as Musical Director, with Rank of Captain.

John Philip Sousa's services seem to be in great demand just at this time both by the army and navy. From the former arm of the service, through Gen. Wilson of the Sixth Army Corps, he has been tendered a position as musical director, with the rank of Captain, and, if the authorities will accede to his request that he shall give his services without remuneration and be permitted to return to this country in time to fill his engagements in the Fall, his services are at their disposal.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Sousa will receive his commission some time this week. In that event he will accompany the army of invasion to Puerto Rico.

In the navy more or less jealousy exists regarding the quality of music aboard the flagships, and at the present time the flagship New York has a monopoly of the music in the fleet of Admiral Sampson. There has been a band on that vessel ever since she went into commission, several years ago, but the jackies on the cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, not to be outdone by the New York, have written, through Flag Lieut. James H. Sears, to Mr. Sousa asking him to nominate a competent musician as an organizer and conductor of the flagship's band. This is an opportunity for some patriotic bandmaster to see active service on one of Uncle Sam's crack cruisers.

Under the regulations the complement allowed for a flagship band is a leader, six musicians of the first class, and eight musicians of the second class.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Fifteen Thousand Old Warriors and Visitors in Atlanta to Attend the Annual Reunion.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19. — Confederate veterans and visitors from all parts of the South arrived by the thousands to-day to be present at the eighth annual reunion, which begins to-morrow. From early morning until late into the night every train brought in the old heroes and their escorts, and a conservative estimate of the number of people who came into Atlanta to-day is 15,000. The weather is delightful, and from the reports received by railroad men it is believed that the crowd which will arrive to-morrow will bring the total attendance up to the 50,000 mark.

Among the distinguished veterans who are now in the city are Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Tennessee; Gen. Charles E. Hooker, the orator of the day; Adjt. Gen. George Morman, James S. Dickerson, commander of the Department of Florida; Gen. Robert Smythe, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans; the venerable Gen. M. J. Bulger of Alabama, the oldest Confederate General; Brig. Gen. Asbury Coward of Charleston, and Gen. W. L. Cabell of Dallas, Texas, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of United States Confederate Veterans. The arrival of Gen. Stephen D. Lee has created a great deal of enthusiasm, and there is talk of his election as Commander in Chief.

Gen. Lee, however, declines to commit himself. Adjt. Gen. Morman of New Orleans has a host of friends who favor him for the next Commander-in-Chief, as the gallant Louisianan is very popular with all classes, and it is known he has a strong following.

Despite these booms there is a deep sentiment in favor of the central figure of the Confederacy, Gen. John B. Gordon. It is believed that the General, owing to his failing health, will decline a renomination to the position of Commander-in-Chief, and a repetition of the famous scene at the Nashville convention is anticipated ending in the forcing of the place upon Gen. Gordon.

Commander-in-Chief Smythe of the Sons of Confederate Veterans arrived to-day. He expects a large attendance of the Sons, and says there will be 2,000 of them in the parade Friday.

Insane Woman Poisons Her Family.

ERIEVILLE, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. George Purdy of Georgetown poisoned her three little ones with paris green yesterday morning. Later, when her husband returned, she also gave him a dose of poison in a cup of coffee and took some herself. Mrs. Purdy died last evening. The husband and children are out of danger. Mrs. Purdy was insane.

Schley's Cousin Kills Himself.

TAMPA, Fla., July 19.—Freeman Schley, cousin of Commodore Schley of the United States Navy, died at his rooms on Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken with suicidal intention. Prof. Schley was a teacher of languages.

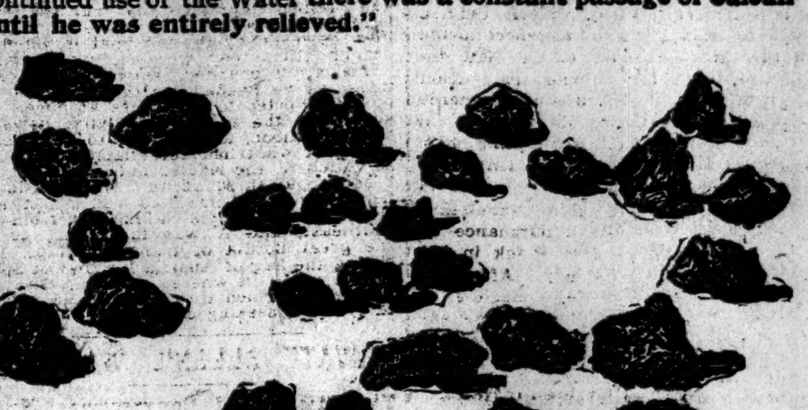
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Solvent Power of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Nature's Antidote to Uric Acid Poisoning

Dr. C. H. Davis, *of Meriden, Conn., reports in "New England Medical Monthly."*

"Mr. R. L. Roys, of this city, consulted me about two years ago for Stone in the Bladder, from which he had been suffering for years. On my suggestion he commenced the use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as he was very much opposed to operative interference. **After using the Water for a short time, disintegration** to a certain extent took place and **large quantities of stone were passed.** For several days in succession **he passed as much as a teaspoonful of the debris, and at intervals for a considerable period he passed large quantities, and under the** continued use of the Water **there was a constant passage of Calculi until he was entirely relieved."**



"The photograph herewith is a correct representation and exact size of some of the largest specimens of calculi discharged by Mr. Roys. A chemical and microscopical analysis showed that they are URIC ACID with a trace of the Oxalate of Lime."

Possessing the power to disintegrate and eliminate Uric Acid in the form of Calculi, it goes without saying that it is equally potent as a **preventive** of the accumulation of **Uric Acid** or its **Salts** in the system, constituting it both a powerful remedy for and **preventive** of **all Uric Acid Poisoning,** embracing **Gout, Lithæmia, Rheumatism, Calculi, Bright's Disease, Herpetiform Neuralgic Affections, Nervous Depression, Nervous Irritability,** some forms of **Dyspepsia** and **Asthma, Eczemas and undefinable ills without end. Pimples, Blotches** and other **facial eruptions** due to excess of **Uric Acid** are not only removed by this Water, but it imparts **a smoothness** and **softness to the skin,** and **a clearness to the complexion not to be obtained from any of the cosmetics of the shops.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to Oct. 1st.

SOLDIER'S FAMILY STARVING.

Wife and Child of a Member of the Eighth Regiment Found Dying of Want.

Mrs. Lena Schmidt, the wife of Frederick Schmidt, a private in the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, now at the front, was found in her house on Sheepshead Bay Road, near West Third Street, Coney Island, late Monday night sick and destitute and her little boy, Willie, fourteen months old, dying. The discovery of the pitiable condition of the mother and child was made by neighbors, who had missed her from about the premises for several days. A physician was summoned, but before he had been in the house half an hour the child died. Lack of proper nourishment was said to be the cause of death.

For several years the Schmidts had lived in their little one-and-one-half-story house. The husband, who is a carpenter by trade, earned a good living until about three months ago, when he got out of work. As their little savings were fast dwindling away, he decided to enlist in the Eighth Regiment, shortly before it started for the front. His wife objected at first, but he convinced her that the pay he would get from the Government would be sufficient to support her and the baby, so he kissed her good-bye and went away to the war.

Since that day nothing has been heard from him, and his wife now thinks him dead. Mrs. Schmidt soon spent all her money, and five days ago found her destitute. She kept to her room from that time until found by the neighbors on Monday.

The neighbors have taken charge of the woman and will look after her until she receives aid. They will also bury the child. An attempt will be made to find the father through the War Department.

Sudden Illness of Commander Belden.

The trial by court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White was interrupted yesterday by the sudden illness of Commander Samuel Belden. Just as the court was declared open, Commander Belden fainted. Commander Knox and Capt. Seeley carried the insensible man to a sofa, and Medical Director Wells, a member of the court, and Medical Director Hawk of the navy yard attended him. After he revived he was taken in an ambulance to the Naval Hospital. Dr. Hawk says that Commander Belden was suffering from weakness superinduced by the heat. It is thought that he will be well enough to attend the session of the court to-day.

A Deserter Sent to the Front.

Peter Shack, formerly a member of the Ninth Infantry, deserted in 1891. A few days ago he went to Governors Island and gave himself up, saying he wanted a chance to go to the front. The papers in his case arrived from Washington yesterday. Instead of being punished Shack will have his desire gratified, and he will soon join his regiment.

WILL REMAIN AT WATERBURY.

The Connecticut Indemnity Association Will Not Remove to New York.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 19.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Indemnity Association was held last evening. Reports of officers were received, but were not given out for publication. One of the Directors explained that no Secretary has been elected to succeed Col. John B. Doherty, who insisted on his resignation. There were a number of applications for the place.

It was decided to elect no successors to the following Directors, whose resignations were received: Judge Erastus S. Ransom, Thomas G. Hillhouse, Henry E. Fanshawe, James J. Belden, Martin A. Knapp, James Gilfillan, Carmon R. Hetfield, and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

No action was taken on the resignation of Judge Ransom as President. L. A. Platt, one of the Waterbury Directors, has sent out the following statement: "Some time since a plan was broached to move the principal offices of the Connecticut Indemnity Association to New York, and, in accordance with this scheme, several New York gentlemen were elected Directors and officers of the company. But because of the fact that the reputation of the company was so intimately connected with its environments in Waterbury, a very general objection to the proposed change was registered by both agents and policy holders. These facts, and the no less important one that those most directly interested in the company were Waterbury people, led to general resignations yesterday of the company's foreign Directors and officers, these gentlemen believing that, inasmuch as the perpetuity of the company in its present home was an assured fact, the affairs of the company should be administered by those most intimate with its business and most responsible for its phenomenal development in the past. No changes were made in the personnel of the local board except in the case of Col. John B. Doherty, who could be no longer induced to continue his efficient service to the company as its Secretary. Col. Doherty is understood to have secured from Congressman Sperry his nomination to the President as Postmaster of Waterbury."

HOLLAND'S NARROW ESCAPE

The Submarine Boat, with a Norwegian Officer Aboard, Nearly Run Down by a Schooner.

John P. Holland put his submarine torpedo boat through a series of interesting manoeuvres yesterday. The Holland has been tied up for some time in the Atlantic Yacht Club basin at Bay Ridge. At 2 o'clock she left her moorings and, accompanied by the tug Standard, ran to the Upper Bay. The object of the trip was to enable Lieut. Geelmuyden of the Norwegian Navy to make an inspection of her various evolutions as a destroyer. She carried on board, in company with Mr. Holland, Chief Engineer John Lowe of the United States Navy.

The Holland ran out about one thousand yards from the shore and released her signal buoy. The tug followed, keeping a parallel course. The Holland began filling her tanks and rushed through the water, gradually sinking her stern. A few moments after only the top of her diminutive gray nose was above the surface. She now reversed her position and dived, bow first, until the hull was entirely submerged, with only the two metal masts in view, each bearing a flag. In this position she continued for about ten minutes, the Standard keeping in close proximity.

As the Holland approached the Narrows a large three-masted schooner was observed bearing directly down upon her. A series of warning whistles was given by the tug, but the ship continued in her course. Again the tug gave its warning, and a collision seemed inevitable. The Holland had risen to the surface, and, seeing the danger, with not sufficient time to drop beneath the approaching vessel, sent up a warning squeak from her own tiny whistle. Those upon the tug expected to see the little craft crushed like an eggshell; but presently there was a flapping of sails, and the ship changed her course. The vessel was the Lois V. Chaples, and her Captain hailed the pilot of the tug, saying that he did not see the Holland at first, and considered it one of the closest shaves he had ever witnessed.

When Mr. Holland had put his queer craft through various submarine tactics, he brought the boat to the surface and fired a dummy shell from her forward tube.

Upon arriving at the dock, Chief Engineer Lowe was asked if his presence signified any intention of the Government of making use of the craft in its present war. Mr. Lowe replied that his visit was not an official one. He said, however, that the Government intended soon to have an official inspection made.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

READING, Penn., July 19.—On account of family trouble Jacob Enterline murdered his wife, Clara, at Lorberry, Schuylkill County, this morning and then committed suicide.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

K. Ring is appointed Paymaster's clerk on the Resolute.

H. S. Clark is appointed Paymaster's clerk on the Lancaster.

C. Wetmore is appointed Paymaster's clerk on the Delmonico.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Field, retired, is detached from the naval rendezvous at Savannah and ordered to the hospital.

Professor of Mathematics J. R. Eastman is retired July 29 under Section 1,444.

Lieut. W. J. Sears is detached from the works of Bliss & Co., and ordered to the Resolute.

Lieut. F. F. Fletcher is detached from the St. Louis, and ordered to command the Kanawha.

Chief Engineer W. N. Little is ordered to the Buffalo temporarily; on arrival of the Buffalo at New York he will be detached and go to the Iris.

Passed Assistant Engineer U. T. Holmes is ordered to the Rainbow temporarily; on arrival of the Rainbow at New York he will be detached, and continue his duties with the Chicago.

Lieut. J. A. Bell is detached from the Resolute, and ordered to the East Boston.

Lieut. M. Niles is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Perkins and Assistant Engineers Theodore Dimon and J. F. Morris are detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Manhattan.

Ensign Edward N. Walbridge is ordered to the Kanawha.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Mason is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Assistant Engineer H. Gutton is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Engineer M. N. Usina and Assistant Engineer F. J. Simmonds are detached from Newport News and ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Johnson, Jr., is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to duty with the Rainbow; on arrival of the Rainbow at New York he will be detached and go to the Amphitrite.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. F. White and Assistant Engineer Charles A. Baechtold are detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to duty with the Rainbow.

Ensign Samuel Hammond is detached from the Justin and ordered to the Caesar.

Lieut. G. E. Kent is detached from the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Ensign D. Knox is ordered to the Maple.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK

Commissioners Appointed by Gov. Black to Inquire Into Its Decline.

TO REPORT NEXT JANUARY

Charles A. Schieren, Andrew H. Green, Hugh Kelly, Christopher C. Shayne, and Alexander R. Smith Members of the Commission.

ALBANY, July 19.—Under the authority of Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1898, Gov. Black to-day appointed as a commission to inquire into the decline of the commerce of New York and suggest legislation for the betterment of the same, Charles A. Schieren, Andrew H. Green, Hugh Kelly, Christopher C. Shayne, and Alexander R. Smith, all of New York City.

The law creating this commission gives it power to employ stenographers and other necessary assistants, and to send for persons and papers and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Commissioners are required to present their final report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1899, together with such bills as they may deem necessary to check the decline of commerce in this State. The Commissioners are to serve without pay, but are to receive their necessary expenses and disbursements.

The law under which this commission is appointed was passed in pursuance of the recommendation of Gov. Black in his annual message last January. After alluding to reports that the commerce of other ports had been growing at the expense of that of New York, the Governor said:

The Governor's Recommendations.

"It is said that the commerce tributary to New York City has been checked and discouraged by a too narrow policy prevailing there with reference to terminal facilities. If this is true, that policy should be corrected, no matter whether it is pursued by the city or by individuals. The facilities of New York belong not to the city or even to the State, but to the country. If by location she is the best point of shipment to foreign markets for Western farmers, then her advantages should be open no more to a Broadway merchant than to a Kansas farmer, and the rights of the latter should not be abridged by restrictions or charges which would drive him to Galveston or New Orleans. Every citizen in this country has a right to get to the sea with his product. * * * Some communities are so placed that their course not only interests but largely affects others. To the extent in which this is true, just to that extent has the public the right to advise and direct those so situated. New York City is in this class. Her affairs are not local but National. * * * Millions of money from the general Treasury have been expended in New York with National sanction, and millions more should be expended now in the single project of deepening the approaches to her harbor. But this National aspect cannot be urged when her benefits are considered and denied when others claim theirs. This State should open such facilities in New York Harbor as will draw and accommodate every pound of commerce which would naturally come there.

"The desire on the part of individuals or of the city for rapid accumulations should not prevent this result. The broadest and most liberal policy is the wisest. An outlay for such a purpose would be repaid tenfold in pecuniary returns and in the growth and prestige of the State. Neglect or carelessness in dealing with this subject would put New York at a disadvantage with other ports in the United States, and might put the whole country at a disadvantage with Canada. The Canadians are just now discussing this subject, and are relying upon advantages afforded by the St. Lawrence River to attract over that stream the products of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and other Western States intended for foreign markets. This competition should be feared and met."

Personnel of the Commission.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, has been actively engaged in the leather business in the region known as "the Swamp" in New York since his youth. For many years he has been a successful manufacturer of leather belting. He was born in Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, in 1842, and came to this country when fourteen years of age. He has made his home in Brooklyn since he landed on these shores. He has always been a Republican, but of an independent type. His election as Mayor of Brooklyn in 1893 was brought about by a union of the independent voters of that city with the regular Republicans. Mr. Schieren has always been held in high esteem by his business associates and his fellow-citizens. Mr. Schieren was one of the founders of the Hide and Leather Bank. He has long been prominently identified with charitable and philanthropic work in Brooklyn.

Andrew H. Green is one of the foremost and best-known citizens of New York. Recently he has been called the "Father of the Greater City," being credited with having originally suggested the plan to unite New York and Brooklyn and other metropolitan suburbs into one city. He was President of the first Greater New York Commission, and would have been selected as President of the commission which drafted the present charter had not serious illness prostrated him for the time being. Mr. Green is now about 78 years old, and he has enjoyed a distinguished career in this community, where he has lived almost uninterruptedly since 1840. He was born in Worcester, Mass. In 1855 he became President of the Board of Education in this city. When the Park Department was organized he became its Treasurer, next its President, and afterward Controller of Central Park, an office that was specially created for him. His name is identified with the early development and growth of Central Park.

After the downfall of Tweed in 1871 Mr. Green was appointed City Controller, and he brought financial stability out of chaos. He was nominated for Mayor of New York on the independent citizens' ticket in 1876, but declined to run. In the following year he retired from the office of Controller. Mr. Green is now, and has been for several years, President of the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. He was one of the executors of Samuel J. Tilden's will, and his work for the Tilden Trust has been well known. He has been and still is trustee for several large estates.

Hugh Kelly is a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York, and a member of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. He is also a successful merchant in the West Indian trade. He was born in Chicago about forty years ago, but has lived in New York all but the first two years of his life. He is a Trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Christopher Columbus Shayne is a merchant of New York and is the President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, in the organization of which he was very active. For many years he held the office of President of the Manufacturing Furriers' Association, and in 1893 he was elected Vice President of the National Republican League for the State of New York. Although a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., Mr. Shayne obtained his business education and start in Cincinnati, Ohio. Until 1888 he was a Democrat, but on the issue of protection he joined forces with McKinley, and he has been an ardent Republican ever since. He is about 54 years of age.

Alexander R. Smith is a member of the firm of Smith & Stanton, publishers, at 129 Broad Street, and lives in New Rochelle.

Teaching Canaries to Sing a Tune.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An interesting and successful experiment with canary birds has been performed by a gentleman living in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Vine Streets. This gentleman takes an interest in the breeding of these songbirds. He puts the young birds apart in a room where he has placed a small music box that is constantly playing the same piece. The young birds, accustomed to hear the same air played continually, become masters of it, and sing it alone. All that is necessary to start them when they are silent is to whistle the air, and the birds will join in. He has already taught a number of young birds to sing, and is now engaged in teaching three young ones the air "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Although they are only seven weeks old they sing the air very clearly. The gentleman does not teach the birds with a professional object, but as a pleasure and a pastime, and takes much delight in showing his wonderful pets to his friends.

THE PORTER AT THE NAVY YARD

She Comes Here for Overhauling and Repairs—Ensign Gillis Talks of Her Experiences.

The torpedo boat Porter, in command of Lieut. John C. Fremont, arrived from Santiago, via Key West and Savannah, yesterday afternoon. After passing Quarantine she went to the navy yard to be generally overhauled and have some necessary repairs made. The Porter brought with her a torpedo which was taken out of the water at Santiago and which had been fired at the Merrimac by either the Reina Mercedes or the Pluton.

On arriving at the navy yard Lieut. Fremont left for his home on Staten Island, leaving Ensign I. V. Gillis in charge of the boat.

"We left Santiago," said Ensign Gillis, "on July 9, sailed from Key West northward on July 14, and from Savannah three days later, arriving here ten days out from Santiago. A torpedo boat, of course, is not as steady in the heavy seas as a battleship, but the Porter has proved herself in every emergency and in all weathers a stanch, swift, and at all times capable boat. Our water-tube boilers have given us our speed whenever wanted, but we come up here now for a little professional attention —much less, however, than might be expected when a vessel has been so long in service without docking or overhauling.

"We were forty miles away, in Guantanamo Bay, when Capt. Allen came out and notified Capt. McCalla that the Spanish fleet had escaped. We were much gratified, however, by the information which he brought that they were sailing eastward. 'This is our chance,' remarked Capt. Fremont, as he headed for the open sea and put the Porter to her paces at once. We got up to the scene of activity, however, that afternoon, and in time to get a clear notion of what had been happening by observation of the riddled hulks of what had been a Spanish squadron. We were in the neighborhood of Santiago when that Austrian warship came sailing up from the southeast, and it was interesting to see the great flotilla of transport ships, mistaking the flag of Austria for that of Spain, go scurrying off where the Iowa was lying, and behind which they huddled like a brood of chickens seeking shelter."

PRIVATE ALLEN'S WAR TALK.

The Mississippi Congressman Entertains His Colleagues of the House with a Few Reminiscences.

Washington Letter to The Chicago Times-Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The entertainer of the House of Representatives is John M. Allen of Tupelo, Miss. He is a serious-faced man with a black mustache, which droops at the ends, and large, melancholy dark eyes. That is Allen at rest. When he talks his mustache curves with an engaging smile and his eyes gleam with mirth. That is to say, when he is on a peace basis. There are occasions when an injustice has been attempted on Mississippi that the mouth sets like iron and the soft, sad eyes blaze like headlights. At such times it is well to give the Mississippian the right of the thoroughfare.

Members' seats are never vacant when Allen is due to speak, for, as I have said, he is an entertainer. He is a practical orator, and relieves the dreariness of argument with anecdotes. The other day, while opposing a proposition from the New York dairy district to add a tri-weekly four ounces of cheese to a soldier's ration, Mr. Allen, who claims eminence as the only Confederate private who survived the war, contributed a series of rebellion reminiscences to gladden the pages of The Record. He offered to make one of a company of Congressmen to go to the front under command of Gen. Grosvenor.

Would Go with Grosvenor.

"I make this offer in good faith," he said, "and I desire no commission. I want to serve in the same capacity I filled in the last war, to prove that I can fight as well under Old Glory as I fought against it. I don't say I won't be frightened," he continued, lapsing into the soft Southern accent which gives a charm to his stories. "I was always pretty much scared up when I went into an engagement, but I usually staid it out. I remember once myse'f an' a comrade was lyin' behind a nice pile of rails. Gentlemen, I have long remembered that as about the handsomest pile of rails I ever noticed in the Southland. It was comfortable and it was picturesque. Although the bullets were whizzing over our heads and an occasional cannonball would go past with a rush an' a roar, a lark perched in the tree above us sang sweetly. My friend looked up to it choked with emotion.

"'Ah, little bird,' he said, 'ef I had yo' wings I wouldn't be settin' round yere singin'. I'd be in good ole Mississippi befo' night.'

The Darkey and His Cheese.

"But about this cheese ration," he said, returning to his argument, "I'm dubious about cheese keeping well in the tropics. It recalls a reminiscence of my youth. One day a negro man was projecting around the grocery store at the cross roads and discovered two or three dozen boxes of axle grease. The lubricant in such packages was a novelty, and David, after prying off the cover of one, determined its identity.

"'What's dem li'l' brown cheeses wuf, boss?' he asked the proprietor.

"'They're wuth two bits each, Dave.'

"'I'm lowin' I takes one,' he said, digging up 25 cents. 'I suppose yo' give a po' man a few crackers to eat dat cheese wid?'

"'Certingly, Dave; take all yo' want,' replied the humane storekeeper.

"Dave retired with his box of axle grease and a handful of crackers to the rear of the store. He took out his jackknife, took a circular cut out of the middle of the grease, and spread it on a cracker. It required powerful effort, but the niggra put the last of the box into eventual circulation. Niggras are economical that way, and don't like to waste anything that can be eaten.

"'How did the cheese go, Dave?' inquired the store keeper.

"'Well, boss,' replied the niggra, 'dat cheese was suttingly cheap enough; I kain't mek no complainin' on de price, but hit was sholy de mos' ransomest cheese I ever et.'"

Couldn't Surprise the Angels.

In the course of his talk Mr. Allen, as I have said, offered to make one of a company of Congressmen to go to Cuba under Gen. Grosvenor. "If the war isn't ended when we get there," he said, "the Spanish will stop fighting as soon as they hear of our arrival.

"I don't feel about this affair the way a friend of mine does. A man here in Washington asked him if he intended enlisting.

"'Fust off,' he said, 'I thort I would, an' then I kinder thort I wouldn't. I ain't afraid of fightin'; that ain't the trouble. I was talkin' it over with Tom Owen, after I'd about concluded to jine, an' after discussin' of it with him, then I made up my mind final. Yo' see, I reckoned it would be too big a surprise to the boys that's done been dead these thirty-five years. They'd see me a-comin' through the pearly gates, maybe, if things didn't come my way, with a blue uniform on. They don't know about this affair, an' my appearance would amaze 'em some. Then they'd rise up an' holler:

"'"Deserted! Dern him!"

"'So thinkin' it all over, I concluded to avoid shockin' them angels that wore the gray, an' I'll stay at home.'"

YALE'S TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Finding of Facts by C. E. Perkins Referred to the Supreme Court.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The report of finding of facts in the Yale University tax appeal case, which was made by Charles E. Perkins of Hartford, was presented to Judge Roraback of the Superior Court, sitting in New Haven, on Thursday.

This is the case in which the assessors raised the valuation of the property which the university owns, and which they believed to be liable for taxation, from $57,680 to $439,782. This was done under the advice of Town Counsel J. P. Goodhart of New Haven, who held that there were a number of Yale buildings which were liable for taxation, and included the dormitories among the property which should be taxed. Yale took an appeal to the Superior Court, and Mr. Perkins was appointed to hear the case and make a finding of facts upon which the case could go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Perkins finds that the dwelling houses, factories, &c., which the university owns to be worth $597,920; the college buildings, which it is agreed are exempt from taxation, $1,620,000; the personal property of the university to be $3,220,000, and the cost of the dormitories, $1,583,000.

Judge Roraback ordered the finding accepted and reserved for the Supreme Court, and the report, exhibits, and all the pleadings will be printed and prepared for that court at the September term.

PRIZE VESSELS ARRIVE

Four Captured Steamers Under Convoy of the Newport Make the Trip from Key West.

SICK MEN FROM THE FLEET

Forty-two for the Navy Yard Hospital —300 Spaniards on the Steamers Will Be Temporarily Detained —A Rough Rider Aboard.

Four of the Spanish vessels captured by the American fleet off Havana arrived here from Key West early last evening under convoy of the gunboat Newport, commanded by Capt. B. F. Tilley, and anchored off Tompkinsville. They were the steamers Guido, Miguel Jover, Catalina, and the Buena Ventura, dropping anchor in the order named, the Newport following the first three ships through the Narrows and taking position between the flotilla and the shore. Upon the little fleet of former Spanish craft were about 300 men and two women, who will be sent home to Spain. Aboard the Newport were forty-two sick men from the fleet and a wounded soldier and a wounded sailor.

At quarantine they were passed by the Health Officer, and off Tompkinsville a few of the relatives of officers of the Newport were allowed aboard. The gunboat had not been North since Dec. 5, when it carried the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners, and then went to Key West, thence to Tampa, to be assigned to Sampson's fleet. About a week's work will be required to put the gunboat in good shape.

Capt. Tilley reported his own crew in excellent health. He started from Key West five days ago last evening, and had had an uneventful trip the entire distance. The Buena Ventura was a slow vessel, making not more than 8 knots an hour, while the other vessels were much faster, the Catalina and the Miguel Jover being capable of 15 knots. His order of sailing had been to have one ship on each bow and one on each quarter.

Never was a ship permitted to go more than one mile away from the Newport, whose best guns carry about four miles. Wigwagging was going on day and night, and Capt. Tilley was kept thoroughly informed of affairs on his flotilla. The Buena Ventura was tried at first in the front line, in order to force her to her best speed, but it proved a failure, and the slow craft was finally relegated to a rear position, where she behaved better.

The Spaniards Got Gay.

That which approached nearest an incident occurred about noon Sunday. The Spaniards had treated themselves to a small amount of wine with their breakfast, Capt. Tilley said, and were feeling sportive. To the surprise of all, the Buena Ventura crowded on all steam and, with a burst of comparative speed, crawled up abreast of the Newport, and half a mile ahead. The crew of the Miguel Jover in a spirit of jest hoisted on the ensign staff a valise, a pair of boots, and a broom, signifying that the Buena Ventura was a good traveler. The Miguel Jover then spurted until nearly a mile ahead. Capt. Tilley signaled both vessels to their former positions, and the little fleet once more proceeded demurely onward.

The ships will be delivered into the charge of the United States Marshal, Capt. Tilley said, and their passengers, except the prize crews, will be detained as witnesses under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Justice and under the custody of the French Ambassador at Washington. These were the Captain's orders, and he was awaiting further instructions from Washington as to the future course of the Newport.

The 300 Spaniards he believed would go to hotels in Manhattan, most of them to Greenwich Street hostelries. The vessels he thought would be docked in the Erie Basin, where at least two of them—the Catalina and the Miguel Jover—would remain until a legal decision was obtained as to their status. These two were released by the Prize Commissioners, but an appeal was taken and the decision is now pending in the Supreme Court.

The Catalina was captured by the Newport and the Detroit.

The officers and crew were overjoyed to be in a comparatively cool climate again. Lieut. Bull had telegraphed his wife from Key West when the flotilla left, of his destination and he was agreeably surprised to see her and their two children rowing out to the Newport.

The sick men will be sent to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, the first thing this morning. Only one of them is suffering from wounds received from Spanish fire. He is V. Westerman, who was struck while on the flagship New York. His condition is considered very serious.

The sick list besides Westerman comprises Lieut. Marix of the Marine Corps, Harry Lynch, J. Asmus, W. Crocker, F. F. Neithamer, E. J. Conybear, O. Olson, H. L. Moholland, C. Newman, G. Glockman, F. H. Lingebach, W. Neker, M. V. T. Marshall, W. Henry, T. Hinton, S. Sfvorrinich, J. Connelly, Le Roy Lyon, E. A. Jansen, A. J. Whittenden, L. H. Sullivan, J. P. Cummings, C. F. Sieber, P. Christopher, T. Stoune, F. W. Hushler, T. S. Dahlgren, L. Hoffman, T. J. Coffer, R. H. Agnew, J. Fitzgerald, I. Crissey, G. Huhlberg, M. Souneman, C. A. Mathisen, J. Ahearn, R. Drew, S. Feltman, M. C. Lathrop, R. E. O'Malley, B. Nelson, J. E. Perrigo, J. Holland, and J. Lally. Mason Mitchell, the former actor and resident of this city, who, as private of Troop K of the Rough Riders, was badly wounded before Santiago, was also a passenger on the Newport.

The Prize Vessels.

Each vessel is in charge of a prize crew of three marines and seven sailors, under command of an officer. As the ships turned with the tide in the gloom last evening they seemed especially large and impressive.

The Catalina and Miguel Jover are particularly fine craft. The ships alone, according to Capt. Tilley, are worth half a million dollars, and they had rich cargoes. The Catalina was built at Glasgow in 1893, is of steel, with a net capacity of 3,500 tons. She sailed April 21 from New Orleans for Genoa, and was captured, as mentioned, by the Newport and Detroit.

The Buena Ventura was the first prize of the war. She sailed for Liverpool April 15 from Pascagoula, and was captured by the Nashville April 22. She is of iron, built at Sunderland in 1871, and has a net tonnage of 1,155. The Guido sailed for Havana April 6, and was taken by the monitor Terror April 27. She is of steel, built at Belfast in 1883, of 2,065 tons net.

The Miguel Jover was caught by the Helena April 24. She had left New Orleans April 21 for Barcelona. She was built at Newcastle, of steel, and had a net tonnage of 2,554 tons. The Guido and the Buena Ventura were condemned and bought at the Marshal's sale by the Government, which has used both since that time.

The Catalina and the Miguel Jover were ships of rival lines sailing from New Orleans the same day. When the Catalina was overhauled by the Newport, her officers were inconsolable until they heard the Miguel Jover was also a prize, when their feelings were somewhat relieved.

Aboard the Guido Ensign L. V. Jones was in command of the prize crew of ten. Under his charge was the crew of the Guido and that of the Pedro, another prize taken April 22 off Havana by the New York, and bought later by the Government and converted into a transport. It is a boat of 1,600 tons, net tonnage. The two crews numbered about 115 men.

Capt. I. de Ormachea of the Guido and Capt. Sebastian Bonet of the Pedro, were also on board. Capt. de Ormachea showed the binnacle post which was penetrated in three places by shots from the ships of the American fleet. Besides the Terror, the Machias and the Foote took part in her capture, and seven shots were fired. One of the Guido's crew was slightly wounded, and all the crew expected to be killed.

The Captain Knew Better.

The Captain, however, said he knew better than that. He expressed himself as satisfied with the treatment he had received from the Americans. When asked if the Spanish would treat American prisoners as well, he shrugged his shoulders. He said the Spanish officers would treat prisoners well, but as for the common people of the crew—ah! For one thing, the Spanish would never have allowed Americans to go ashore, as he had done at Key West. He expected to take a ship for Spain next Saturday.

Capt. Bonet was in a somewhat gloomy frame of mind. "They kept us for three months at Key West," he said. "And my ship, they have made a warship of her and are fighting the Spanish with her. Ah! it is too bad."

The Captain admitted, however, he had experienced only the best of treatment from his captors.

Aboard the Catalina were two women, who were taken on the Panama, and not sent to New York with her. One was the wife of a Spanish engineer at Havana. They declined to give their names.

Gerald McDonald, who represents Marshal John H. Harr of Key West, was aboard the Catalina. He said that the allegations that a mutiny was attempted aboard the ship were entirely false.

Mitchell on Furlough.

Mason Mitchell, the Rough Rider, was taken ashore on the newspaper men's tug. He went to his flat at 258 West Forty-fourth Street. He was suffering from a wound from a piece of shell which entered behind the shoulder blade and came out at the chest. He said he was on furlough for sixty days from July 14, and expected to be well enough to rejoin his comrades before that time.

It was in the battle at San Juan hill, July 1, that he received his wound. Mr. Mitchell was bending low to duck the hail of bullets, when a shell burst over him and a piece struck him in the right side of the back, glancing on a rib and almost issuing at the right breast.

When he came to his full senses he found the troops had moved about 200 yards to the left and he was alone, except for the wounded. He crawled and rolled down the hill, until he was stopped by bumping into a former New York policeman named Sweet, who was waiting for the Spanish fire to slacken, and was partially protected by crouching under a bush.

In less than an hour he was found and removed to a temporary hospital within the line of fire, where his wound was dressed, and where he remained for twenty-four hours. He was then taken to the regular hospital, and later sent to Siboney, from which place he was sent to Key West.

He was a chum of Hamilton Fish, and spoke sorrowfully of his death. The conduct of the colored troops under fire called forth hearty expressions of commendation, he said, and he also spoke most enthusiastically of the bravery of Col. Roosevelt.

Taking it cool is the best way to take it, and the cheapest if taken from us during our semi-annual sale. Suits to order $14.00, formerly $16.00 to $30.00.

MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

A WOUNDED BOY'S SHOT.

Brings Down a Spanish Sharpshooter Who Was Trying to Kill Him.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Belthasar Prell of 410 Twenty-eighth Street has received a letter from his son, Martin Prell, of Troop G, First Cavalry. The letter is dated from the United States General Hospital, Key West, Fla., July 11, and is as follows:

"I am now at the Key West Hospital wounded. I suppose you have already seen my name in the papers. I am wounded, and good for about six weeks in bed before I will be able to walk. I received a compound fracture in the left leg, the bullet passing through the inner side of my leg and breaking it off completely. I also received a flesh wound in the right ankle, which is now almost well. My fractured leg is getting along nicely and I am doing well, and hope to be out again in about six weeks.

"I was real lucky in not getting killed, for it was a hard battle, but we won the day and drove the Spaniards out of the trenches and planted the Stars and Stripes on the principal fort and hills around Santiago de Cuba.

"Yes, the Spaniards are brave fighters—when they are behind a brick wall; but when we get them out of their intrenchments they are the best runners you ever saw in your life. But they did certainly fight while they were intrenched, and their sharpshooters in the trees did the best work.

"After I was wounded and had crawled to the rear I saw some one shooting at me about 300 yards from me, and he was shooting pretty close to my head. I was in pain and wounded in both legs, and could not even walk, but I still dragged my gun and had it loaded, and I said to myself that he would either get me or I would get him, so I took a good aim and let it go, and saw his gun fall first, and then a Spaniard, and then I was lucky again, and then crawled to the hospital tent, where I had my wounds dressed.

"It was one of the most disagreeable sights you ever saw in your life, for there were dead and wounded wherever you fell. But the boys stood it bravely and clinched their teeth, and the intrenchments were filled with dead Spaniards by the hundreds. During the whole day it rained bullets, and at times they came thicker than rain; but the more the bullets came the harder the boys would fight and the more they would advance.

"I hope that my leg will get well soon again, for I am going back to Cuba if the war is not over.

"Excuse my poor writing, for I am in bed and can hardly sit up."

Mr. Prell has been in the regular army nearly three years, and is an excellent shot. His brother, Leonard Prell, is a member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

SOME LUNCH CART PROFITS.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The announcement that the Night Lunch Cart Company, in which Worcester people are the chief stockholders, has just declared a dividend of 18 per cent. on a capital stock of $25,000, while it may seem astonishing to some people, is really a pretty small profit in comparison with those made by some of the lunch carts in Worcester in the early days of the industry. Three or four hundred per cent. on the investment was not at all uncommon. One of the pioneers in the lunch cart line in this city at one time boasted that he started without any capital, and made over $10,000 in a few years' time. He was sorry afterward that he made the boast, as it induced a great many other people to go into the business in competition with him, and thus cut down his profits materially in the next few years. Another local lunch cart man says that before the coming of the hard times in 1893 he frequently took in as much as $50 a night from one cart, and on Saturday nights he has done from $10 to $25 better than that. During the hard times there were a good many nights when a cart occupying the same stand took in less than $7, and $10 or $12 was considered an exceptionally good night. The number of lunch carts doing business in Worcester decreased during the hard times, and there have never since been so many carts on the street.

The night lunch cart business originated in Providence, R. I., was perfected and developed in Worcester, and now there is a chain of lunch carts extending from Bangor, Me., to Denver, Col. A man named Scott originated the night lunch cart. He had at one time been in the restaurant business, and had accumulated a modest fortune, which was swept away in the Vineland (N. J.) real estate speculation bubble. Returning to Providence almost penniless, he started in to build up his fortune anew by peddling lunches on the streets at night. At first he used to take a large basket on his arm and a can of coffee in his hand. Then he got a second-hand baker's wagon and a horse and used to drive about selling lunches from the cart. By degrees the baker's wagon evolved into a cart that resembled a small freight car, with windows in it, as much as anything else. Sam Jones brought the idea to Worcester and a little later took it to Springfield, and in the course of a few years there was hardly a town of any size in New England that did not have one or more night lunch wagons doing business on its streets.

NEW 13TH'S ILL-SUCCESS

Old Regiment's Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Hostile to Col. Luscomb.

JEER THE NEW RECRUITS

A Circular Issued Calls the Old Officers Incompetent and Outlines a Plan for Reorganization After the 13th Battalion's Return.

The efforts of Col. Charles H. Luscomb to recruit the new Thirteenth Regiment have met with poor success. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the old Thirteenth are hostile to Luscomb and do everything in their power to discourage recruiting. The following circular was issued on Monday by the non-commissioned officers and sent to the privates:

"It is very evident that the efforts of the enlisted men of the former Thirteenth Regiment to have the regiment restored on the basis of the Thirteenth Battalion (now attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers,) have met with the opposition of a majority of both factions of the former officers of the old regiment, who did not go to the front at the call of duty, and who are altogether responsible for the disbandment of the regiment, as is shown by the efforts that both have made, through political and social influences, to be recognized by the military authorities at Albany. Many of them are incompetent to hold a commission in any organization, after the display of inefficiency, to say the least, that they have exhibited in bringing about the disaster that has overtaken one of the oldest and best regiments of the State, through their mismanagement, and for that all-sufficient reason their future usefulness as officers in the service is nil.

"It should be known to all the friends of the old Thirteenth that, in so far as the former enlisted men of the regiment can prevail, there will be no reorganization of the old regiment, except on the plan as proposed by them, and that is that it will be recruited up to regimental standard on the battalion at the front, on the return of same, if not before, under the direction of Major Russell, who represents in the battalion the right and title of all that remains of the old Thirteenth, and this purpose should meet with the active and earnest support of every man who is loyal to the old regiment."

The order detaching Major Russell's battalion from the Thirteenth and attaching it to the Twenty-second says: "Upon the discharge of their battalion from the United States service it will be detached from the Twenty-second Regiment, with a view to the reorganization of the Thirteenth."

Why, after issuing this order, the State authorities should have appointed Col. Luscomb to recruit another Thirteenth the men cannot understand. They look on the whole thing with suspicion, believing that Russell and the battalion at the front will have no military home and no standing when they return from the front, unless Luscomb's plans for recruiting can be upset.

The men are therefore straining every nerve to discourage recruiting. Last night privates and "non-coms" of the old Thirteenth stood near the company rooms jeering the new recruits and discouraging those who came in with an apparent disposition to join. Some of the non-commissioned officers allege that Luscomb has succeeded in recruiting only sixty-six men. When asked about this the Colonel refused to give any figures.

AT THE ARMORIES.

Recruiting for Batteries to Begin To-day—More Troops for Camp Black—The 9th's Troubles.

Recruiting for the Fourth and Fifth Batteries was again put off yesterday, owing to the fact that no examining surgeon was appointed, but it was stated last night that this difficulty had been overcome, and that active work would positively begin at the armories of the First and Second Batteries to-day, when a surgeon will be on hand to examine the recruits. The delay has caused much annoyance to Capts. Schmidt and Flanagan, who are anxious to get their commands into the field, and as all the members will probably be seasoned artillerist but little trouble is looked for as soon as matters begin to move.

Capt. Flanagan said last night that his battery would be ready for active service anywhere just as soon as it was mustered in.

"I have nearly 200 men enrolled," he said, "many of these being members of the Second Battery of this city, and nearly every one of the remainder trained artillerymen, who have seen service in the armies of this and other countries. I have the best kind of material from which to select the 166 men necessary, and the battery will hardly need a drill before being ready to take the field. What is needed worse than anything else now in an examining surgeon."

Capt. Schmidt is in much the same position. Of the eighty men so far enrolled by him sixty are trained men from the First Battery, in which he was formerly First Lieutenant, and his command can also be completed in a short time.

Company H of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, under command of Capt. Walter F. Smith, which was mustered into the United States service on Monday, left yesterday for Camp Black. Col. Hurry, the Commissary, who has made himself popular with the boys on account of the quality and abundance of food supplied them, was honored yesterday by having the company mascot, a lively fox terrier, named for him. "Hurry" went to Camp Black with the company.

Capt. Martin of Company F yesterday opened a branch recruiting station in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, and reports rapid progress there during the day. The company will probably be completed to-day, when it will at once follow the others to camp. All the other companies have started recruiting and were making good progress last night. The regiment will be completed, it was stated, by the end of this week.

Companies B, D, and F of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, a battalion of which has been formed here by Major McClintock, were mustered in by Lieut. Irwin yesterday, and will go to camp to-day.

Capt. Randall's company of the Two Hundred and Second, the only one of that regiment formed here, also took the oath, and will go to camp to-day, there to await the arrival of their comrades, who are coming from Buffalo.

Officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment are loth to discuss the possible reasons for the resignation of so many officers of the Ninth Regiment now in Chickamauga, but that a serious condition of affairs exists there is evidenced by the fact that Capt. Bryde of Company F, Capt. Tompkins, and First Lieut. Leonhard of Company B, and First Lieut. Winteroth of Company L have followed the lead of Major Lorrigan and handed in their resignations.

It is known, however, that there was considerable friction between Major Lorrigan and Col. Greene, who succeeded Col.—now Brevet Brig. Gen.—Seward in the command of the Ninth Regiment. This feeling manifested itself in Peekskill, and many of the officers then resented the selection of Col. Greene to command, and favored Major Lorrigan or Lieut. Col. Rand. When Major Lorrigan reconsidered his refusal to be sworn in and went to the front with the command it was thought that the differences had been adjusted, but there are those who assert that if this was the case the trouble has broken out afresh and that the resignations of the officers resulted therefrom.

COMING TO CAMP BLACK.

First Battalion of the 202d Regiment to Encamp.

BUFFALO, July 19.—The First Battalion of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, which was recruited in this city and mustered into the service of the United States to-day, left for Camp Black, at Hempstead Plains, L. I., via the West Shore Railroad, at 7:40 o'clock to-night. It is due at its destination at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The battalion marched with 424 officers and men, and is commanded by Major Frank E. Wood. The officers were uniformed and carried side arms.

The men wore citizens' dress, and are without arms or equipment. An immense crowd cheered the battalion as it passed from the Sixty-fifth Regiment arsenal to the station. There was no attempt at formal demonstration. The battalion moved without escort, taking the most direct route to the train. The Second Battalion of the regiment is practically filled, and will be ready to move in about ten days.

Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

SEA GIRT, July 19.—The Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry is ready for service in the field, with the exception of rifles, and these will arrive in a day or two. Gov. Voorhees will use every effort to induce Gen. Alger to order the boys to the front, and hopes to have them assigned to duty with the Puerto Rico army of invasion.

COLD TEA FOR SOLDIERS.

It Has Been Found to be Very Beneficial on Long Marches, and Might Well Be Tried in Cuba.

From The Medical Record.

The perfect portable filter has yet to be invented. Those in use now, although in many respects satisfactory, have drawbacks that to a large extent nullify their efficacy. As has been recently pointed out by Dr. Sajous, a filter thoroughly to answer the purpose required by a soldier in the field should be strong, portable, capable of turning out a large quantity of water in a short time, and so constructed that it can be easily taken apart and cleansed. No filter at present in the market fulfills all these conditions. Undoubtedly the most certain way of sterilizing water is by boiling, and it is the best method of combating the diseases incidental to a tropical climate. Nevertheless this mode of sterilization is open to objections, not the least of which is that unless the water so treated is subsequently oxygenated it is a very tasteless fluid.

The late Mr. Ernest Hart was a strong advocate of what he termed "the doctrine of the teakettle," and many distinguished Indian commanders have testified in favor of tea as a means of quenching soldiers' thirst when on a long march in equatorial lands. The men under the leadership of Sir Herbert Kitchener during the recent campaign in the Soudan were allowed no alcoholic stimulants whatever, but performed their long journey through the desert, ending with the vicitory at Albara, on cold tea.

Good to Quench Thirst.

The Scientific American of July 2 has an article lauding the refreshing qualities of cold tea, in which it says that "one of the most efficacious ways of quenching thirst, when there is a strong pressure for uninterrupted action on the part of the soldier, is to fill his canteen with tea. Of course this would be made from boiled water, and the addition of a few drops of lemon juice would increase its power of exciting the salivary glands to greater activity, and it is an expedient often resorted to when it is desirable that the least possible amount of liquid should be ingested.

"The use of tea is still further approved by the testimony of experience. Sir John Hall says: 'In the Kafir war (1882) a march was made by 200 men in which 1,000 miles were covered in 71 days, or at the rate of 15 miles a day, without wines, spirits, or beer.' Officers in India, when marches were made through malarious regions, had an opportunity to test the virtues of tea. Lord Wolseley urges its use, and the experience of the Canada lumbermen confirms its value. They spend the Winter in the backwoods in the hardest sort of labor and are exposed to a freezing temperature. While no spirits are allowed, they have an unlimited supply of tea."

The fact has been conclusively proved that, when men are undergoing severe exertion in extremes of temperature, alcohol in any form is not only unnecessary, but is absolutely injurious. Tea infused in boiling water is certainly much more palatable than insipid boiled water, as well as being practically harmless. Therefore there would seem to be no reason why our army in Cuba should not follow the example of their British brothers in arms in India and Egypt and march and fight refreshed and invigorated by cold tea.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. W. F. Graham, Nicaragua; John F. Baker, Costa Rica.

GRAND—H. H. Kuhn, E. V. Smith, and T. W. Smith, United States Army.

GILSEY—The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantwood, Ontario.

HOFFMAN—Capt. Granville Senier, United States Volunteers, Nashville, Tenn.

HOLLAND—R. Masujima, Japan.

IMPERIAL—Robert B. Mays, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—William Auld, Havana; Robert Grant, Butte, Mont.; Wirt Robinson, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Bishop T. N. Dudley, Kentucky.

WINDSOR—E. Zimmerman, Cincinnati.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; S. Adler, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Boyd, T. B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Boyd, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brietenstool, J. A., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blough Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; B. F. Blough, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bondy, L., & Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; C. Bondy, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bon Marche Dry Goods Company, Lowell, Mass.; F. G. Michaels, millinery and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Baer & Bro., Vicksburg, Miss.; S. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Cook, L. W., Williamsport, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davis, dress goods; W. B. Kennedy, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Bonney, upholstery goods; 2 Walker St.; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. G. Schoonmaker, notions; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. Lehman, books; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. J. M. Cornac, notions, fancy goods, and hosiery; G. S. Brown, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. H. White, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; N. K. Galland, piece goods; G. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Grove, J. W., Pittsburg, Penn.; fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hibben, I. H., Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Sondheim, notions and stationery; Hotel Marlborough.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods and laces; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Brown, corsets; Mrs. Sargent, corsets; 8 Greene Street.

King, Brinsmade Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Brinsmade, millinery; 96 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levy, R. Z., Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Lewis, shoes; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. W. Gibson, fancy goods, silks, and dress goods; 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rich Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; L. Rich, clothing; Hoffman House.

Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Spiro, S., & Co., South Bend, Ind.; S. Spiro, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Lauer, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Strauss & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; B. Strauss, clothing; Hoffman House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wile Bros. & Weil, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Wile, tailor's trimmings; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:25 A. M.—189 West Tenth Street; John Boescher; damage, $275.

3:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Annie Schreiber; damage, $500.

10:15 A. M.—2 First Avenue; T. Sullivan; damage, $75.

3:30 P. M.—74 Varick Street; W. H. Pullin; damage, $5.

4:20 P. M.—2,089 Madison Avenue; E. Willard; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—131 Pearl Street; Samuel Lewis; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—632 East Twelfth Street; N. Schloeger; damage, $300.

HOE MACHINISTS' STRIKE

The Labor Trouble in the Establishment of the Press Manufacturers Is Still On.

STRIKERS HOLD A MEETING

The Other Trades in the Company's Shops Are Working—According to Delegate Perrine a Sympathetic Strike Is Unlikely.

The strike of machinists in the shop of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, is still on, and neither side at present shows any inclination to yield. Briefly stated, the demands of the men are: For the establishment of the wage, instead of the piece-work, system, for a legal apprenticeship system, one man to each machine, and for a minimum scale of wages.

The strikers met yesterday at 101 Grand Street, Brooklyn, in the early part of the day and heard the report of the committee sent to lay the claims of the men before the company. Then Delegate George Warner advised the men to remain quietly at home except when they were on duty as pickets, and to refrain from any demonstration that might in any way cause trouble to themselves or to their organization.

At the shops of the company the men of the other trades resumed work as usual in the morning and continued it throughout the day. The strikers had said on Monday that if the company was to take other men in their places the other trades represented in the shops would call sympathetic strikes. No effort was made by the company during the day yesterday to fill the places of the strikers, but, judging from the utterances of a representative of one of these trades, the strikers are receiving little sympathy, and their hasty strike is condemned. They had neglected to consult with the iron molders, the pattern makers, and the blacksmiths, of whom there are hundreds in the employ of the company.

Delegate Perrine Talks.

Delegate Perrine of the iron molders made a statement in behalf of his union in which he said: "Force of circumstances again make it necessary for us to warn our members against a very natural weakness among trades unionists, namely, the tendency to allow themselves to be drawn into a strike that is being carried on by some trade with which they are closely connected. Trouble is threatening some of our local unions in widely separated parts of the jurisdiction, not because their own members have any cause of complaint, but because kindred trades are not so fortunately situated. These trades are going into the trades union movement, and perhaps depend too much upon outside assistance for the success of their undertakings. If they are disappointed they become wrothy, and are not slow to apply the vilest epithet that can be applied to a man of strict trades-union principles.

"In these matters we cannot afford to be guided entirely by sentiment, for we have our own interests to guard. No labor organization can afford to carry several weaker branches on its back. If its assistance is desired by them the part of common sense suggests that the matter should be submitted for its consideration before, and not after, action has been taken."

Mr. Perrine went on to say that the course to be pursued by the iron molders in this emergency was laid down by the Executive Board of the Iron Molders' Union at a meeting in April, 1897, when in reply to a question by the Core Makers' Union it passed a resolution that in the event of the core makers becoming involved in a strike with the proprietors of a foundry the members of the Iron Molders' Union there will not be upheld if they enter upon a sympathetic strike unless the law of the Iron Molders of North America has been complied with and the sanction of the Executive Board obtained.

Finally Mr. Perrine said: "Consultation and conference must be taken, before action, with the representatives of the other organizations who might be involved if their support is to be sought. No organization can afford to allow its members to become involved in the quarrels of others in the inauguration or settlement of which its officers have no part."

Delegate Perrine's remarks were, in fact, practically to the effect that the strikers cannot expect his union to order any sympathetic strike in their favor, because their union did not consult his union before they took action. Should the iron molders in the Hoe Company's shop strike from sympathy on their own account their union will send them back to work or allow their places to be filled with other union molders.

What a Member of the Firm Says.

Theodore H. Mead, one of the members of the firm, who is in charge of the machine shops, said that not a single complaint had been made to him, and he had known many of the men for years, and was on very good terms with them. The men did not show any signs of dissatisfaction, and so he concluded that the trouble had been caused by outsiders.

In regard to the charges of the strikers' union that the apprentices were too many and did not learn the trade properly, Mr. Mead said they were not true. When a man has two machines he has, Mr. Mead explained, an apprentice, and under the piecework system he naturally will try to give the apprentice as much work as possible. The apprentice is taken from one department to another, and in five years he has learned the trade thoroughly.

In regard to the present opposition to the piecework system Mr. Mead had not received any complaints either from the union or from the non-union men. There was not one man who earned less than what their union demanded as a minimum wage. The good and quick workers earned a good deal more. Mr. Mead had tried to find out the best workers in every branch, and assigned them to those departments. The company, he said, did not want a cheap lot of men, and there could not be found anywhere in the country another factory where there was so much satisfaction among the men.

SOCIALIST TRADES ALLIANCE.

A Demand Made for Its Reorganization, Which May Cause Trouble.

The new General Executive Board of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance is to meet this evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, to organize for the year, and incidentally to consider the demands of two of its members, Hugo Vogt and Samuel Hoffman, for a reorganization of the board, as it is stated they are disgruntled because their two friends, Daniel De Leon and William L. Brower, failed to be elected to the board.

William L. Brower, it is said, receives and disburses all the revenues of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and can increase or decrease the incomes of the members who are appointed committeemen. Most of the business of the alliance is transacted by committees, and committee services are paid at the rate of $3 a day. One member averaged $15 a week during the past year.

It was predicted yesterday that the demand of Vogt and Hoffman for a reorganization will be refused, and then they will proceed to call a meeting of their order, as they threatened to do. Then, it is said, charges and exposures will be made by the Vogt-Hoffmanites against the other members of the General Executive Board, which will be followed by countercharges from the other side, and a split in the Socialist Labor Party may follow.

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OUR CUBAN TARIFF.

It is a very striking fact that President McKINLEY decrees the abolition of all discrimination in the customs dues to be collected in the ports of Cuba that have come into our possession.

Eight years ago Mr. McKINLEY gave his name to a tariff law which for pure barbarism was the worst that our country had ever suffered. Only a year ago he set his signature with cordial approval to another tariff act which, considering the changed circumstances, the immense progress of American industries, their ability to capture foreign markets, and their need of those markets, was even more completely mediaeval than the McKinley law. Reasoning from these two acts and the belated ideas on which they were based, it would have been a fair inference that in fixing Cuban duties Mr. McKINLEY would try to reserve for the United States the favors previously reserved for her own trade by Spain. But, on the contrary, he abolishes those discriminations and places the trade of the whole world, the United States included, on uniform terms, and these the very best that the old law of Spain permitted. In effect he proclaims in Cuba the "open door."

It would have been very absurd if he had not done so. The principle of monopoly and exclusion on which we run our own tariff is narrow and rustic. It is a birth of the stupid feeling that prompts one village to try to keep "money" from going to a neighboring village. We are, however, used to it, and do not see its ugly features as they really are. But if it were applied outside our borders, by the authority of our Government, to the territory of which war has made us the administrators, we should be very much ashamed of it and of ourselves. The Spanish tariff, which Mr. McKINLEY has just transformed, was built on precisely the same lines as our own. The heavy duties on the goods from other countries by which she forced the Cubans to deal with her are the exact counterpart of the duties by which Messrs. McKINLEY and DINGLEY try to force Americans to deal with the favorites of the tariff makers. But, labeled Spanish, this system is too ridiculous for even Mr. McKINLEY. After a while it will be seen that it is the principle and not the label that makes it ridiculous.

WAR TAXES AND THEIR REPAYMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government has levied a war tax to meet expenses, and a man pays toward that tax, say, $10 a year.

The Government, when making peace, will get a war indemnity from Spain large enough to cover the expenses of the war. Out of that indemnity the Government will, I suppose, appropriate money to take up the war bonds issued; also to meet expenses of the war.

A man who buys a war bond gets his money back. But will one that pays war taxes get that money back, too? If not, why not? S. R.

New York, July 17, 1898.

The Government does not refund to the people the money they have paid to it in taxes. The man who buys a bond loans his money to the Government and is repaid, principal and interest. The money paid in war taxes is upon precisely the same footing as money paid in taxes for the ordinary expenses of the Government. Each citizen pays his share because he gets his share of the benefits accruing from the expenditure of the money. The Government repays him in that way. Free schools, courts of justice, highways, police and constabulary, and public water supply are paid for and maintained out of the tax fund. The taxpayer gets his money back many times over in his enjoyment of these public benefits, which are indispensable to his comfort and happiness.

So the man who pays war taxes gets the worth of his money many times over. It was the judgment of Congress and of the President that we ought to go to war with Spain—that is, they thought the benefits of the war would be worth the cost of the war. They represented the people as the directors of a corporation represent its stockholders. It was their duty to judge whether the welfare of the Nation demanded this great expenditure. It was a solemn responsibility. But who will say that they erred in judgment, and that the results of the war are not worth its cost?

It is worth a thousand million dollars to this country to be rid of Bryanism and the miserable free-silver business. Untold commercial loss and derangement would have resulted from keeping that National pest in the forefront of our politics until 1900 or for another Presidential campaign like that of 1896. The war with Spain has driven BRYAN into an obscurity where even in his Colonel's uniform he strives in vain to attract the attention of the public. He has become ridiculous, too, and that is fatal. The defiant dishonesty of the Chicago platform which attracted so large a part of the electorate two years ago has no longer any charm for more than an insignificant fraction of the people. The issues of Bryanism are buried fathoms deep by the noble and National issues of the war. That is one of the benefits, and a very great one.

Another benefit, not to be measured in money, is the enhanced reputation of the country in the eyes of the world. The extraordinary brilliancy and completeness of our naval victories have won the admiration of nations. The promptness we showed in making ready for war, notwithstanding the drawbacks of incompetence at the head of the War Department, has astonished the military powers. They admit now that we can fight as well as keep shops. However much our pride may move us to deny it, foreigners have had no very high opinion of us. A few enlightened men know and respect us for the good qualities we possess, for our humanity and fair dealing, and National high-mindedness. But the common run of people abroad have been accustomed to think of us as a Nation of money grubbers, very vulgar, sharp, crude, rough, with little pride and less taste. That is one of the penalties of isolation and the habit of attending strictly to our own business. They have changed their opinion of us mightily since the 23d of April. The French in Paris are beginning to be ostentatiously polite to Americans. The changed tone of the Germans reflects their progressive enlightenment on the risks that may be incurred by a too frequent exhibition of that habitual Prussian incivility of which DEWEY has had about all he can stand in Manila Bay. Our English friends rejoice at these repeated exhibitions of traits that belong to the race.

These are indirect but most substantial benefits of the war. But in our own consciences, in our own sense of a duty to humanity, to civilization, and to ourselves, seriously undertaken and thoroughly well performed, we shall enjoy the highest reward of our self-sacrifice and our courage. We shall at last see peace in Cuba where intestine warfare has been chronic and almost constant for fifty years. We shall see an end to the horrible rule of Spain not only in Cuba, but in Puerto Rico and in the Philippines. We shall enjoy the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing Spain driven from this hemisphere.

War is a terrible business. When we engage in it we are justified in seeking compensations. We talk of indemnity from Spain, but does any man seriously believe her practically capable of indemnifying us for the cost of the war, be it five hundred or one thousand millions? We shall have Puerto Rico, we shall probably have something in the Philippines. We shall never recover any sum of money sufficient to reimburse us. It is fortunate then that we have these indirect benefits and compensations. They are real, they are capable of being felt and realized by every patriotic citizen. No American who appreciates at their true value the results of the war with Spain will regret his share of its cost or desire its repayment in money.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The correspondent of The Evening Post, naturally representing the conservative views of that journal, sends a long and careful discussion of the terms of peace from the point of observation in Washington. It is noteworthy, as a sign of the times, for what it omits as well as for what it contains. It offers no criticism of the origin or purpose of the war and no word of terror or even misgiving as to the inevitable consequences to flow from the war. On the other hand, it accepts the complete exclusion of Spain from this hemisphere as one of the conditions of peace, not sticking at the absorption of Puerto Rico, and it concludes with the following suggestion:

> "What, then, is to prevent our consenting to accept Puerto Rico in exchange for withdrawing from further conquest of the Philippines, though retaining the fruits of our prowess there as far as we have gone, and accepting from Spain a permanent guarantee of non-interference with our control to that extent, the disposal of the rest of the island group to be settled by a concert of the powers interested? Our responsibility in the Far East would then be confined to seeing that the government of the Island of Luzon was conducted on the lines of modern civilization and humanity, and the problem presenting itself there, if not actually solved, would at least be greatly simplified."

We assume that this may be taken as the present view of the situation, not merely of the correspondent of The Evening Post, but of the more sensible and practical of the "anti-imperialist" party of which that journal may fairly be taken as the organ—so far as there is such a party and so far as The Post can be regarded as an organ. It shows a very marked modification of opinions heretofore stubbornly held and somewhat violently advocated.

So far as the disposition of the Philippines is concerned, if the plan suggested shall prove to be feasible, it is clearly on the right lines. This country has no use for the great group of islands, and the responsibility for their possession would be very great, not merely because of the difficulty of administering them, but because they are within the sphere of European interests, ambitions, jealousies, and antipathies, with which we have no desire to be entangled. We should be very fortunate if not only the outlying islands but that of Luzon itself could be disposed of on terms that would insure order and free commerce, with the reservation of a naval station adequate to our probable needs. Nor is there the slightest reason why our Government should not permit Spain and the other nations of Europe to know informally what our disposition is in this regard.

But meanwhile, whatever may be our own position, the one essential to peace is the yielding of the Spanish Government and the one means for securing that is the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war not only for the occupation of Manila and Puerto Rico, but on the coast of Spain. That will distinctly enable the Government to say that, after the best resistance practicable, they have given in to superior force. The further the war is pushed the more possible it becomes in the end to offer to Spain terms which are really concessions and which its Government can accept with less risk of revolution.

THE SENTENCE OF ZOLA.

Of course the second condemnation of ZOLA and his sentence to the highest penalty of the law for an offense which he has not committed constitute a disgrace to French justice. Nobody outside of France and nobody in France who is not terrorized by the army and the mob will dispute that proposition.

But at the same time nobody has a right to assume that DREYFUS has been wantonly persecuted. On the face of it, no doubt, the punishment of DREYFUS, like the punishment of ZOLA, looks like a wanton persecution. But why should this rage have been excited against him? Why it should have been excited against ZOLA is plain enough. ZOLA had exposed the military and political hierarchies of France without mercy, and they naturally thirsted to be revenged upon him, as they have been. The purity of his motives, the force of his disclosures, simply serve to add to their fury. It was quite natural that high officers in uniform should appear in the witness box, ostensibly to give testimony, really to direct the verdict, provided the Court would allow such a perversion of justice. But all this does not explain why DREYFUS should have been persecuted. That he was friendless and a Jew are reasons why he should have been picked out for a scapegoat in the presence of an international complication which was at once a scandal and a danger. They do not constitute reasons why a wanton persecution should have been set on foot against him.

The more this business is stirred the clearer it becomes that the true motives which actuated the court-martial and which actuated the court that suppressed ZOLA's evidence and condemned him on an ex-parte statement of the case have not been produced in full. It may very well be that the excuse which has been heard so often from witnesses and even from Judges is the real reason for the suppression and distortion of the truth. It may be that the production of the truth would "compromise the national defense."

A great many ingenious theories, more or less fortified by facts, have been put forward in France, and still more in other European countries, to explain why it seemed necessary that DREYFUS should be convicted and why the Minister of War was so persuaded of this necessity that he read the name of DREYFUS into an incriminating document in which it did not appear, and which without the name would not have been an incriminating document at all. All these explanations come to the same thing. To allow the whole truth to come to light would have compromised the national defense because it would have imperiled the Russian alliance.

That is undoubtedly a danger which French soldiers are justified in going a long way to avert. When they find it necessary to go to the extremes of suppressing evidence, fabricating evidence, and committing perjury, our sympathy with them grows cool. And when courts of justice allow themselves to be perverted into instruments of injustice and to punish innocent men because the army does not see its way to undoing the wrong done, the sympathy of foreigners for the courts in question can be little greater than their respect. If the procedures of military and civil events in France are not judicial but political, then France has suffered more irretrievably than it would suffer if it stood alone in Europe.

SENDING HOME THE CONQUERED.

The transportation home of the conquered army of Gen. TORAL in vessels provided by the United States will be an affair not without precedent. Under almost identical conditions the English Government sent home a French army of 22,000 men from Portugal in 1808.

At that time Sir HEW DALRYMPLE, with a strong detachment of the English Army, was operating against Gen. JUNOT before Lisbon. After the battle of Vimiero and the evacuation of Porto, JUNOT, hearing that a formidable insurrection was imminent in Lisbon, determined to make "honorable" terms with the English. Negotiations were entered into which finally developed into the Convention of Cintra, signed Aug. 30, 1808. The terms of capitulation were as follows:

That the French Army should evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage, not to be considered prisoners of war, to be furnished with means of conveyance by the English Government and disembarked in any of the ports between Rochefort and l'Orient, and to be at liberty to serve on their arrival. They were to take with them all their artillery of French calibre, with horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with sixty rounds per gun, all their equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army. Moreover, all claims against the subjects of Portugal by the French contracted since the arrival of the French Army of occupation were to be canceled.

Some delay in the embarkation was occasioned by the desire of Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Commander in Chief in the Peninsula, to secure more stringent terms. He desired an article to be introduced in the convention "for making the French Generals disgorge the Church plate which they had stolen." Sir HEW represented to him, however, that such an article made public in the terms of capitulation would be deeply offensive to the honor of the French commanders. JUNOT actually demanded five ships in which to convey his "personal estate." This request was not granted; the Frenchman was given to understand very plainly that the public and private property of the Portuguese must be respected.

At length, toward the middle of September, the embarkation of the French Army began at Lisbon and at Porto. The English ships carried it to Brest, where it was disembarked.

There are two interesting comments on this event, almost contemporaneous with it, which are strangely similar to those things that have been said concerning the terms of the capitulation at Santiago de Cuba.

ROBERT SOUTHEY writes, in his "History of the Peninsular War":

> "Motives of humanity therefore had their weight with the Commander in Chief in making such large concessions to an enemy who, if they had met with sterner treatment, better suited to their deserts, would presently have lowered their tone and been glad to accept of any terms which should secure them safe embarkation."

NAPIER says in his "War in the Peninsula":

> "Sir HEW necessarily saw in the act, by which a strong French army would be quietly got out of a country it had complete military possession of, a great moral effect in favor of the general cause produced, and an actual gain made of men and time for further prosecution of the war in Spain."

BADGES AND WEAPONS.

It is very characteristic and Spanish that that point of the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago upon which they came nearest to breaking should have been the question of the retaining or surrendering the rifles of the Spanish infantry. Upon this point Gen. TORAL was strenuous, pathetic, and wrong.

It was the purpose of the United States to "save the face" of the Spanish garrison in every possible way. Not only was there no disposition needlessly to humiliate brave men who had been defending a hopeless cause to the best of their ability, but there was every disposition to save them from humiliation. On the sentimental side there was little that we would not have done short of admitting that we sent them to Spain because we had been beaten by them in Cuba. But, on the other hand, there was no disposition on our part to yield any point that was of any practical importance.

What we insisted upon was that the Spanish Government should derive no benefit during the rest of the war from the troops of Gen. TORAL's command. That purpose will be attained the moment they are taken out of Cuba. They might be made available against us in case we attempted an actual invasion of Spain, but that contingency is too remote to be seriously discussed. It is quite certain that they cannot be sent again to Cuba or to the Philippines or anywhere else out of the peninsula to serve against us. But of course we insisted upon disarming them. We wanted, in the first place, to keep their muskets from being used against us, and, in the second place, to make use of them ourselves.

We were entirely willing to leave the officers their side arms. The reason is that an officer's sword is not a weapon, but a badge. Nobody is ever killed with an officer's sword. For that matter, very few men are ever killed in modern warfare with a cavalryman's sabre. The sabre is his cumbrous badge; the carbine and the revolver are his weapons. There was no military reason at all why the side arms of the officers should be taken away from them, and there was a strong sentimental reason why they should not. But it was quite absurd of Gen. TORAL to pretend that Mauser rifles were badges. They are, in fact, weapons. There was no more reason why the Spanish troops should be allowed to take them away than why they should be allowed to take away their siege or field guns. The Spanish "pundonor" was very wrongly raised when it was raised to represent that the "honor" of a Spanish army is concerned in keeping its muskets after it has surrendered, and that muskets are in the same class with swords and epaulets and standards, instead of being in the same class with bombs and torpedoes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is dissatisfaction in the West, it appears, because the Eastern papers devote little space to description of individual exploits performed by the numerous representatives which the West has among the Rough Riders, while they use a lot of it in telling about the courage, endurance, and energy of the comparatively few members of the regiment who are from this part of the country. If the Western critics were adroit, instead of complaining about this as partiality, they would interpret it as convincing proof that we were not less surprised than delighted by the heroism of our own delegates from clubdom, while the prowess of the men from beyond the Mississippi receives little mention here because it is just what was expected from them. That would have turned the grievance into an excuse for self-congratulation, and there would have been enough of humor in the suggested theory to make its mendacity and malice pardonable. Also, by so doing, they would have rendered the task of replying to them more interesting. But as the Westerners have made a solemn protest, of course a solemn answer must be returned. Nobody has any idea that the [illegible] fought more bravely than their companions, or better deserve to have their deeds recounted, but they are well known here, personally to many people, and by name and reputation to the rest of us, and naturally their achievements receive first attention, while those of the others get only general recognition in the shape of laudations of the regiment as a whole. Do not the Western papers follow the same course? If not, the editors of them may attain to a high degree of ideal justice, but they have decidedly poor judgment in the matter of practical news value.

—Shipbuilders whose plants are on the great lakes are taking advantage of the good will now existing between the United States and England to urge the abrogation of the Rush-Bagot pact, under which both parties to the agreement promised to construct or maintain no public vessels on the lakes except a few revenue cutters. There is, say the shipbuilders, only the remotest of chances that this country and Great Britain will ever fall out again, and therefore it is unnecessary to maintain a rule which prevents them from bidding for Government work of the sort for which they have as good facilities as the coast builders. The Detroit Free Press has taken the matter up with energy. The abrogation of the treaty, it says, is of especial importance, in view of the fact that within a year, or a year and a half at the furthest, the enlarged St. Lawrence canals will be thrown open for general use. All the locks of these are being enlarged from their present dimensions of 185 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, to the Welland Canal size, 255 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. This will allow lake shipbuilders not only to bid on small torpedo boats, but on torpedo-boat destroyers of the very largest type, and on lighthouse tenders, revenue cutters, and even men-of-war of a considerable size. The three fast unprotected cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, which have done such execution in the present war, are but 257 feet long on keel, 37 feet beam, and 14½ feet depth, so it will be seen the lake yards will, if the pact is done away with, be in position to bid on a very large part of the work which will be offered by the United States within the next ten years. But let Detroit wait till she hears from Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Bath. Those cities are very fond of the Rush-Bagot pact.

—After the stamp tax went into effect people who made purchases in drug stores noticed that, with only the new impost as excuse, the price of practically all articles affected had been advanced two or three times the amount of the tax, and in some instances ten times that amount. As the public has views about the profits of druggists, which, whether entirely just or not, are definite and firm, it naturally drew its own conclusion from the rise in prices, and the conclusion was that the retailers were paying themselves at a very generous rate for the trouble caused by the new law. Result—a large number of vehement but futile criticisms. As is well known, the purveyors of medicines are a sensitive tribe, always prompt to resent charges of extortion—more prompt, some folks say, to resent than to disprove—and, as might have been expected, they are troubled by this latest phase of the inappreciation from which they suffer. "Not the retailers, but the manufacturers," they declare, "are to blame for the disproportionate advances." And they seem to have the facts on their side, this time, and, anyhow, they are letting out some trade secrets of great interest. When the stamp tax was imposed in rebellion days, it is asserted, the manufacturers carefully transferred the burden allotted to their industry—and something more—to the retailers, and these in turn, as was inevitable, passed it along to the consumers. When the war was over, and the tax was repealed, prices, by some oversight, remained as high as ever. Now that another war has come, with another stamp tax, prices are boosted again. The consequence is that the public is paying two taxes instead of one, and the retailers say that the wholesalers are getting every cent of both! That must be most saddening—to the retailers. Of course the public doesn't really care; it is rich, and so long as it is allowed to have its little growl—and its little doubts—there will be no revolt.

PERSONAL.

—A Consular report from Frankfort, just printed and issued by the State Department, summarizes the recent lecture in which Dr. ROBERT KOCH, the most eminent of bacteriologists, developed his theory in regard to malaria. The cable dispatches have already stated that he lays upon mosquitoes the sole responsibility for human sufferings from this disease, but this was only one of many interesting points in the lecture, which, by the way, was delivered at Berlin on the 10th inst. Malaria, said Dr. KOCH, is the most serious of all obstacles encountered by Northern races attempting to colonize the tropics, and real success will never be attained until it has been vanquished. The malady, in various degrees of severity, exists in all parts of the world, and its exciting cause is always a parasite in the human blood. The alternate rise and fall of the patient's temperature corresponds exactly with the changing number of these parasites, and by examination of the blood the progress and stage of the disease can be definitely ascertained. He has further succeeded in demonstrating the exact moment for the effective administration of quinine, which does not kill the microbe, but definitely checks and limits its power of reproduction. This discovery was highly important, for as a result of it the physician can, with reasonable certainty, provide that the disease shall be cured and not run to a fatal result. Just as there is no locality exempt from malaria, so there is no race immune to it. Negroes living on the coasts of tropical countries are practically so, but negroes of the same race from mountainous districts coming to the coast are susceptible to the fever. The former have, according to the opinion of Dr. KOCH, acquired immunity through slight malarial attacks during infancy or youth. But, as there is naturally produced immunity, it must be possible, he says, to produce an artificial one. The essential step in combating the disease is for the patient to leave immediately the malaria-infected district, and be protected against mosquito bites by prophylactic doses of quinine. Dr. KOCH believes that through his studies of malarial disease in the localities where its most intense and virulent forms prevail the way has been opened to new lines of study, and new limits set to the dangers of the disease itself. He closed his address with these words: "To overcome this malady is equivalent to the peaceful conquest of the most beautiful portions of the globe."

—Prejudice against Spain and its people can be carried too far, and Corp. JAMES F. O'REILLY of Company B, Ninth United States Infantry, is disposed to do it. The Corporal has just arrived at Fort Monroe from Santiago, and he is living, if not very lively, testimony to the effectiveness, if not to the excellence, of Spanish marksmanship, for he is severely wounded in not less than four places—right shoulder, left arm, left side, and right leg. And yet the Corporal has no respect for his enemies! "The Spaniards," he writes, in a letter to his folks up in Franklin County, "are no good, or they would have killed every one of us." What does this insatiable person demand? Will nothing except bullets straight through heart or brain content him? We take it for granted, of course, that our soldiers will not know it when they're wounded, if that contingency should arise, but when one of them is shot in four places it is only fair for him to admit that the Spaniards are, if not skillful, at least lucky, marksmen. Little concessions of that kind show magnanimity, and nothing is a finer trait in a brave man than magnanimity. If the Spaniards had been "good," instead of "no good," Corp. O'REILLY would now be dead, and what would he have said then?

—People of the troublesome class that insists on seeking and finding an explanation for everything they see are beginning to talk about what they call the great care taken by the Administration to divide up into small and as nearly as possible equal portions the glory to be derived from active participation in the war. Of necessity many men are getting opportunities to win distinction, but there does seem to be an impression at Washington that one opportunity is enough for one commander, whether on land or sea. Several illustrations of this can be adduced. Admiral DEWEY made a National—indeed, a world-wide—reputation for courage and skill at Manila, but he is not to administer the empire which he conquered. Commodore SCHLEY, who found and cornered Admiral CERVERA, was enabled to destroy him only by an accident, and by an accident at that which is said not to have been a cause of universal joy. Gen. SHAFTER captured Santiago, but, though another officer has now been put in charge there, not he, but Gen. BROOKE, is to attack San Juan. Just what Gen. MILES has been and done, and is to be and do, those who know refrain from telling, but the dispatches from Santiago came signed "SHAFTER, commanding," when the higher officer was with the army before that city, and Gen. BROOKE will be justly grieved if those from Puerto Rico should be signed "MILES, commanding." Gen. LEE, who won a huge slice of popular favor before the war began, has had no chance to add anything to it since, and several other eminent gentlemen, military and naval, whom opportunity might develop into "possibilities," or even declared candidates for the Presidency, have had their ardor closely screened from public view. This policy, seen by suspicious and cynical persons only, may or may not exist, and opinions as to its existence will vary according to the holders' greater or less belief in the pervasiveness of politics in American life. If there really is such a policy, it gives cause for thought. It may, probably will, reveal that we have a large number of able and energetic practitioners of the art of war. On the other hand, if followed long enough, it may, probably will, bring to light a blundering incompetent, and the consequence might be serious, either in the shape of men killed or great plans disarranged and delayed.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the entente which I believe now exists in fact between our country and Great Britain may I say a few words, my apology being that the subject is of paramount importance? It is a question which streetches far into the future. The day come when every country may have to fight literally "pro aris et focis." An alliance in the form of a treaty or a moral entente between the Anglo-Saxon people would serve, perhaps, to annihilate any real chance of the great future conflict. It would, at least, stand as a guarantee of the predominance of those people upon whom the advance of civilization and its stability chiefly depend. The people of the United States and of the British Empire are the only people among the great nations who to-day can say that they are free and speak the whole truth.

The Germans are convulsed—are in a transition stage. They have emerged from a state of comparative slavery, and the wonderful light of liberty has dazzled eyes accustomed to the dark. They have seen something and they are asking each other what it is. The Russians steadily advance, and it would be difficult to deny to them any future. Italy is disrupted; Austria is divided; Belgium is awaiting the attack of a neighboring over-civilized cannibal; Switzerland exists, and as for France, the past is packing up to take the first train for the future.

> "Slowly comes a hungry people as a lion creeping nigher
> Glares at one that nods and blinks behind a slowly dying fire."

History awaits our coming. As one people, let us and the freemen of the British Empire stagger on to our goal.

> "Bearing on shoulders immense
> Atlantæan, the load,
> A burden scarce to be born
> Of the too great orb of our fate."

We threatened Britain; we spoke disparagingly of her—and she was (comparatively) silent. It was the silence of magnanimity. Conscious of the odious part she had—sometimes not unnaturally—played in our past history, she maintained the silence of conscious guilt and awaited with keen foresight an issue she deemed certain.

There may be no millennium in store for man, but if we place any trust in the uniformity of nature we must for our own happiness believe that a much improved condition is in store for mankind. We must be powerfully interested throughout and must be "in at the finish." Let us therefore lose no opportunity of strengthening what are clearly our interests.

The French are clever and degenerate, the Germans wise and without true chivalry, and the Russians are slaves. Turkey is dying, Spain is paralyzed, China is still under the influence of chloroform, while Austria and Italy are suffering the pangs of amputation. The dusky barbarians, alone of all people, hold the even tenor of their way. The volcano is about to disgorge. There is one people capable of holding down the lid. And they are capable because they have character, and, in the magnificent words of Emerson, men of character are the conscience of the world. That instrument is the Anglo-Saxon race.

And now on the fourth day of July, 1898, let us bury the hatchet forever. Let us recognize and repay also that generosity which in our present undertaking has prompted a fellow-people; and while together preparing for a possible something in the future, let us wash our hands of the last century and a quarter and support our mutual interests. T. S. J.

Geneva, July 4, 1898.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF VICTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question is asked, "Can the fall of Santiago be called 'a victory,'" if we feed the enemy and then, at great expense, return him to his own country? By the old Roman standards of contests for dominion and power, certainly not. But why turn to effete civilizations for a precedent by which to test the achievements of Christendom? Have not the nearly closed 2,000 years sufficed to teach us that "hatred is conquered by love"? Have not the passing centuries incorporated into the individual and national understandings of the children of men a more subtle and controlling conception of Christ's ideal, of the underlying principles of love and good-will upon which His life and teachings were based, to revolutionize the world? Shall we not accept gratefully and rejoice in the upsettings and overturnings so evident in every department and relation of life? Is it not well for Spain the elder and America the younger to look up the credentials recorded for the races?

Thus we find the occasion the war affords to "feed the hungry, to clothe the naked," and even courteously and genially to escort the weary forces of the enemy to their home, an inspiring opportunity to bring into international relations the very essence of Christ's secret of true living—the "doing to others as we would they should do to us." Thus there is a "double victory." The combatants are "co-victors" in that each has the "peace" for which he fought. And "more than conquerors" are they, the twain, early and late representatives of the Christ-taught, when they stand as one at the portal of the world-encircling aeons, while at this grand culmination there turns for all the reverse side of our National seal, upon which are the words:

> "A new order of the ages
> The Heavens approve."

New York, July 17, 1898. M. F. H.

THAT SOLDIER VOTE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a beautiful mess has been made of the soldier vote bill!

An extra session has been held, but the Governor and all these legislative Solons have spent so much time in mending political fences that they seem to have entirely forgotten that, besides an army, we have a navy; besides New York soldiers, there are New York sailors.

What an anomaly it will be in Manila! There soldiers will be able to vote, while for the sailors no definitely positive provision whatever has been made.

Take, for instance, the case of transports with soldiers on board. The soldiers on them will vote; the sailors on the warships convoying them are denied the privilege.

The soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico will vote, and the members of the Naval Reserve, even if they are no further off than Sandy Hook, are deprived of their franchise.

Governor Black had better call another extra session of the Legislature.

Then, again, does not the acceptance by McCullagh of the position of Superintendent of Elections carry with it the obligation of a relinquishment on his part of the police pension to which he is now entitled, and if he decided to do so can his status in that respect be re-established if the Court of Appeals knocks out the force bill before he has a chance to exercise any of its undetermined functions and its legality has been decided on?

What a Republican hotchpotch—"Raines Law," "New Primary Law," "Force Bill," "Soldier Vote Bill!"

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.

511 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, July 18, 1898.

PRECEDENTS IN SURRENDERS.

Kindly publish in your paper this query: Has there even been an instance in history when a conquered foe has dictated terms to his conqueror, before Toral?—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest to your gifted correspondent, Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, who asks the above query, that most of the great surrenders known to history show that the terms of surrender have been greatly modified by the demands of the defeated foe. Grant at Fort Donelson won great fame by demanding unconditional surrender mainly because such terms were unusual. A conspicuous example of the contrary custom was the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, where Burgoyne himself was allowed to write out the terms of his capitulation, and it was discovered afterward (when too late) that no British flags had been surrendered at all, and the legend is "that Lady Riedesel had secreted the flags in her personal baggage."

It was also discovered when too late that no parole had been taken (from the 5,000 persons there surrendered) not to fight again in that war, whereupon our patriotic fathers marched them off from that field to Boston Commons, where further terms were exacted of them before shipping them off to England, partly at the expense of the American Government; which seems to make a very proper precedent of the present situation in Cuba.

LISA HALL BADGER.

New York, July 18, 1898.

Commended to Mr. Harrison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exigencies of sea life may be so much worse than those of the soldier, not even excepting wounded and lost on the battlefield, that we commend to Mr. Benjamin Harrison the following works on the subject, all but the first being easily obtainable: "Autobiography of Henry Taylor, Master Sailor," "Reminiscences of a Sailor, Capt. Lord," "On Many Seas," and "Children of the Sea." R. H. Dana, Jr., is too well known to mention, but is perhaps the chief. They deal with the merchant marine only, but the sea is not discriminating.

J. C. R., Jr.

Dayton, Ohio, July 18, 1898.

No Sympathy for Spain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do not advocate making peace with Spain through any intervention of any third party or power. The trouble with the American people is they are liable to "slop over" and give way to sentimental gush and romantic nonsense. While we are in the war business let us finish it up as it should be for all time to come. Compel Spain's Queen and King to fall upon their marrow bones and beg for mercy as others have done to them. This war should not stop until the last ship of her navy is either sunk or taken from her. No navy; no colonies.

YANKEE BLUEBLOOD.

Nassau, N. Y., July 16, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Useless.

Spain uses smokeless powder exclusively in her hitless guns.—Denver Post.

The Sun's New Labor.

The sun, which has refused to set on British territory during the past hundred years or so, will now have to get up early to find the United States flag flapping in the dark.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Court Practice.

Yeast—Jesse tells me he is practicing in the courts; I didn't know that he had been admitted to the bar?

Crimsonbeak—He hasn't. It's the tennis courts he means.—Yonkers Statesman.

No More Sale Talk.

Mrs. Snaggs—There is not so much talk as there was about Spain's selling Cuba.

Mr. Snaggs—No; there is not even talk of a fire sale, with a marked-down price for damaged goods.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Social Rivalries.

Stranger (in Countryville)—I suppose property has gone up here since Mr. Klondike Diggins built a Summer residence here?

Native—Ya-as; it's gone up the spout. Every man in taown hez had tew mortgage his farm tew buy hats an' gowns fer his wife like Mrs. Klondike Diggins wears.—Judge.

UNCLE SAM ON DIPLOMACY.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A lot of talk is goin' on at present o'er the sea
Concernin' how the diplomats shall get us to agree;
They seem to think in Europe that hostilities should cease,
And want a congress at Berlin to name the terms of peace;
They've got some fancy notions as to what should now ensue,
And propose to fix the limits for the old red, white, and blue—
There's a call for compromisin' from the feller on the run,
But I'm tired of diplomacy—we'll settle with the gun!

I'm not much good at sayin' things which may mean this or that,
When I have any talk to make I jist come right out flat;
I never took no lessons in the lyin' bizness, and
Prefer to stick to matters that I fully understand—
So let the oily diplomats take notice that I've done
With Europe's way of doin' things—we'll settle with the gun!

I've had enough diplomacy to last me for a spell;
If Europe wants the diplomats to run things, very well,
But let them jist confine themselves to Europe's own affairs,
And not attempt to mix me up in diplomatic snares!
I've started in to do a job—I've got it nearly done,
And I reckon that I'll go ahead and finish with the gun!

I've picked out what I'm after, and propose to have it, too,
And they may as well take notice now that nothin' else'll do;
So let them hold their congresses, but I'm not goin' in;
My fightin' isn't bein' done at Paris or Berlin!—
Just let their diplomats go on and get us to agree,
But their settlement won't settle if it interferes with me,
For I'll stand no slick undoin' of the work that I have done,
And I guess I'll blunder right ahead and finish with the gun!

SEVEN KILLED AT OAKLAND

A Chinese Murderer Explodes a Powder Magazine, Killing Five Officers and a Woman.

HIS OWN BODY TORN TO ATOMS

Two Deputy Sheriffs Injured, Four Houses Blown Down, Forty Partly Wrecked, and Fourteen Cars Reduced to Splinters.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 19.—Six lives were sacrificed in an attempt to arrest a Chinese murderer this morning. The murderer himself also perished. The Chinaman had taken refuge in the works of the Western Fuse and Explosive Company, and when the officers attempted to arrest him blew up the works.

The Killed.

CAMERON, D. C., Deputy Sheriff.
GOONG CHUNG.
KOCH, GUS, Constable.
LERRY, J., Constable.
HILL, Mrs.
WHITE, CHARLES, Deputy Sheriff.
WOODSUM, GEORGE, Deputy Sheriff.

The Injured.

SHERILL, FRED, Deputy Sheriff.
WHITE, ED, Deputy Sheriff.

All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works are completely wrecked. Four houses also are blown down and forty partly wrecked. Fourteen cars were blown to splinters and several burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda, and as far as Berkeley. Deputy Sheriffs Ed White and Fred Sherill were painfully injured.

Goong Chung, who was employed in the works and who caused the awful explosion, killed Si Sing, a fellow-countryman, yesterday afternoon in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, erected a barricade, and threatened to blow up the magazine of any one came to arrest him.

Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, in charge of a posse consisting of Constable Gus Koch, Deputy Sheriff George Woodsum, Deputy Sheriff D. C. Cameron, Deputy Constable J. J. Lerry, and Deputy Constable Harry Cramer, were on the scene of the shooting shortly after the murder and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came: "If you come in here I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night within the private office of the company, about twenty yards away.

This morning at 5 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Charles White, after a consultation with the others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing the Chinaman would fulfill his threat. Accordingly the entire posse headed for the door.

True to his word, the Chinaman fired the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing five officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms so small that but one piece has been found. White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch was badly disfigured, but lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where he died.

Mrs. Hill, who was visiting a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way, was killed by the falling débris.

One of the most thrilling stories of the fatality is that told by Fred Sherill of West Oakland, whose escape was simply marvelous. He said:

"With the other Deputy Sheriffs we kept as close to the powder house as we thought advisable. Occasionally one of us would go toward the door and assure the Chinaman that we would not hurt him if he came out. The fellow invariably replied that he would blow up the place if we attempted to take him. Late last night he repeated his threat so often that the people around there thought he would do it, and many moved out of their homes. Had they not done so they would be dead now, for their homes are strewn over many acres.

"Just at daybreak Charley urged a Chinaman to tell the fellow to come out. He would not do so, but shortly after 5 o'clock he told us he would walk out, and give us no more trouble.

"As soon as the fellow made his appearance at the door of the place Charley White and Koch walked toward him to make the arrest. Ed White and I followed them about eighty feet behind. They were almost at the door when Goong closed it with a bang.

"Less than a second later I was being carried with a cloud of débris and earth swiftly over the ground. My face was cut and my clothes torn, and I cannot understand how it happened that Ed White and myself were not killed, as some of those killed were further away than we were. I have no doubt that as soon as the door was closed Goong fired his pistol into the powder. Five minutes after the explosion everything was on fire, including a train of box cars."

Sherill and Ed White are complete nervous wrecks. They were carried over forty feet by the force of the explosion, and thrown violently to the ground.

Powder House Blown Up.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 19.—The separating house at the Hercules Powder Works, situated twelve miles below this city, on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad, has been blown up, as the result of the acid becoming heated. Two employes were in the building, but they had warning and escaped.

ITALIAN PRINCE FETED.

Willing Spencer Gives a Dinner Complimentary to the Distinguished Visitor at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Prince Victor Emmanuel had an enjoyable time to-day. He went for a drive with Arthur Spencer and in the afternoon he was driven to the golf club by Willing Spencer, where he enjoyed a game of golf with Miss Brice and Miss Burden.

This evening Willing Spencer gave a dinner in honor of the Prince, at which there were present, besides Prince Victor Emmanuel, Major di Carpente, aide de camp of the Prince; Harry Gray, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, J. R. Livermore, Robert L. Gerry, Harry Lehr, Arthur Spencer, Willing Spencer, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Miss Carter of Philadelphia, Miss Gray, Miss Rogers, Miss Whiting, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Kane, Miss Brooks, Miss Grant, and Miss French. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

After dinner a dance was given. Those dancing were Messrs. Norrie, Beale, Kernochan, Roland King, Dulles, Andrews, Palmer, Brice, Beattie, Fairchild, Whitehouse, Rogers, D'Hauteville, Brooks, Stewart, Burden, Dyer, Derby, Willing, Gray, Goelet, Lorillard, Taylor, and Warren. The ladies list included the Misses Paulding, Norrie, Pendleton, Clapp, Grant, Whitwell, Sybil, Hoffman, French, Pierson, Randolph, Whitehouse, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. Mullally's Casino Orchestra furnished music for dinner and dancing. To-morrow Mrs. F. K. Pendleton will give a picnic at Vanchise, at which the Prince will be among the guests, and will drive out with Miss Susie Willing on a brake tooled by Willing Spencer.

RECEIVERS FOR A RAILROAD.

Mortgage of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Foreclosed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad is again in the hands of receivers. Judge Allan, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, on application of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and Louis Fitzgerald, trustees for the Reorganization Committee, appointed Samuel P. Wheeler of this city and Charles E. Kimball of New York receivers.

The action under which the receivers were appointed was to foreclose a mortgage of $3,275,000 executed Feb. 1, 1896.

Canadian Pacific May Yield.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A rumor was current here to-day that the Canadian Pacific Road, rather than have the Inter-State Commerce Commission pass upon its right to differentials, would waive the claim and restore rates to a basis satisfactory to American roads. Nothing official has been received from the Canadian Pacific in this connection.

THE FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.

The Total Losses Will Probably Amount to $2,000,000.

LONDON, July 19.—It is estimated that the losses sustained in the fire at Sunderland, which broke out yesterday evening, will amount to over £400,000 ($2,000,000.)

Sunderland is a town in the County of Durham, England, at the mouth of the River Wear. It is a well-built, modern town, with broad streets. The harbor is formed by two piers 1,860 and 650 feet in length, respectively. Two piers, 2,870 and 2,700 feet long, are in course of construction, which will inclose a harbor of 123 acres.

There are four docks, covering a total space of forty-nine acres, and capable of receiving the largest vessels. The population of the town is 142,000. The trade of the town consists of coal, glass, earthenware, lime, cement, and chemicals, which are exported.

The shipments of coal and coke average upward of 4,000,000 tons, of which nearly 1,500,000 tons were exported. The principal imports are iron ore, timber, chalk, and agricultural produce. Shipbuilding is largely carried on, and other industries are iron works, bottle works, chemical works, rope works, paper mills, and breweries.

The chief buildings in the town are the Renaissance Town Hall, completed in 1890, and the museum and art gallery.

PRINCE OF WALES'S INJURIES.

The Fracture of His Knee Cap May Cause Permanent Lameness.

LONDON, July 19.—A bulletin issued this evening at Marlborough House concerning the condition of the Prince of Wales, who fractured his kneecap Sunday by falling, says:

"The Prince of Wales has passed a fairly comfortable day, considering the severe accident from which he is suffering."

The affair causes some anxiety. Another surgeon has been called in, and Röntgen rays are being employed. It is feared that the accident will compel the Prince to remain indoors for a month. There has been a stream of callers at Marlborough House all day, the names of Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, and others filling fifteen pages of a quarto volume.

The Prince is quite cheerful, although he has had to endure considerable pain. It is understoood that the examination and consultation of surgeons will be resumed to-morrow. Fears are expressed that the injury to the kneecap may result in a permanent weakness, perhaps in lameness.

All the Prince's engagements for the next four weeks have been canceled.

ZOLA AVOIDING ARREST.

He Goes to Lucerne, Switzerland, Pending Legal Action.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Emile Zola, who, with M. Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, was sentenced yesterday to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f. on the charge of libel brought against him by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, has gone to Lucerne, Switzerland, to avoid arrest.

Canadian Conference at London.

LONDON, July 19.—A conference took place here to-day of the colonial representatives and members of Parliament interested in the colonies, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., presiding. The Canadian Ministers, Mulock, Fitzpatrick, and Joly, urged the establishment of a faster English and Canadian steamship service, and Messrs. Fisher and Blair discussed copyrights and patents, also arguing that there is no reason why the importation of Canadian cattle should be restricted.

Baron Herschell Coming Here.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Baron Herschell, the former Lord High Chancellor, who is one of the High Commissioners of Great Britain on the joint commission to adjust the Canadian and American differences.

Switzerland Objects to Our Tariff.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 19.—The Federal Council has entered a protest against the advantages given to France by the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and has demnaded, under the most-favored-nation clause, that the same advantages be accorded to Swiss goods.

Our Consul Arrives at Tangier.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 19.—Mr. Samuel Gummere, the new United States Consul here, has reached this port. A guard of honor of twelve Sheriffian soldiers escorted him to his official residence. The Spanish armed yacht Giralda has arrived here.

CHICAGO GAS SUIT BEGUN.

New York Bondholders Want the Consolidation Set Aside.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A legal battle was begun before Judge Gibbons to-day to determine the constitutionality of the legislation by which the consolidation of the fuel gas and illuminating gas companies of Chicago was effected last Winter. Three suits begun by New York bondholders of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, protesting against the merging of that corporation into the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, were consolidated. The complainants are Maurice Sternbach and Charles and Abraham Herman, who hold $42,000 in bonds of the Equitable Company.

They allege that the plant of the Equitable Company is being allowed to go to ruin. The solicitors for the complainants contended that the gas consolidation act was unconstitutional because it was enacted at a special session of the Legislature called to consider other matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge has been engaged for the production of "La Tortue."

Mrs. Rachel MacCauley, who was prominently identified with the earlier school of acting, is lying dangerously ill. Her last appearance in this city was in a special performance given at Palmer's Theatre, now Wallack's, of an adaptation of "Francillon," nine years ago.

Miss Sybil Sanderson, who recently married Antonio Terry and was reported last March as having developed an insidious form of paralysis of the lower limbs, and feared at the time that she would never be able to appear on the stage again, is back in Paris now in so much better health that it is likely she will have entirely recovered by next year.

It has been reported recently that Maud Haslam has been engaged for the leading part in a new and untried comedy next season, implying that she had resigned from the "Marquis of Michigan" Company. Manager Rosenbaum denied in the most emphatic terms that such was the case, and Miss Haslam will be Sam Bernard's leading support in the new production.

Paul Steindorff has been engaged to conduct the musical rehearsals of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company in the production of his new comic opera, "The Charlatan," which is to be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 5. Mr. Steindorff is enabled to engage himself in the work of these rehearsals through the courtesy of Frank Perley, manager of the Neilson Opera Company, of which organization Mr. Steindorff is to be musical director.

E. E. Rice closed by cable yesterday two important engagements for his next season's revival of the musical comedy "The Ballet Girl." He has secured Violet Dene, the original ballet girl of the London production, and James Lindsay, who played the eccentric Earl Comarthy during the English run of the play. They will replace Arline Crater and Thomas Ricketts, who created the parts here. Miss Dene is a younger sister of Cissie Fitzgerald.

Pain's Pantomime in Fire.

Just before the "Fall of Manila" at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night there will be introduced a new skit in the water pantomime, which tells of the adventures of a baby trick elephant. The exciting story is told in dumb show. The night is to be in honor of the men who preserved the Republic. Grand Army of the Republic men will cheer the heroes of '98. Many of the high officials of the Grand Army of the Republic will occupy the boxes and the pictures and set pieces displayed will breathe the heroism of the old warriors and depict the features of their commanders.

THE KORTRIGHT HEARING

Mrs. Kortright Tells of Her Husband's Illness and of His Removal of the Child.

THE QUESTION OF INSANITY

Evidence that the Wife Had Discussed with Her Husband the Feasibility of Having Him Committed—Changes in His Mood.

The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, to compel her husband, Gouverneur Kortright, to produce his daughter and her stepchild, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, whom she says he is unlawfully restraining of her liberty, was resumed at 4 P. M. yesterday before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court. John D. Lindsay, formerly Assistant District Attorney, and now of Nicoll, Anoble & Lindsay, appeared for Mrs. Kortright. Mr. Bowers of Bowers & Sands had Mr. Kortright's interest in charge.

Mrs. Kortright was the only witness called, and she gave an account of the circumstances leading up to the day, a week ago last Thursday, when the little girl Alice was taken out of her custody by her father. She had considerable to say on the recent actions of Mr. Kortright, and testified that he had undergone a marked change in manner, mood, and carriage.

Mr. Kortright was in court with his first wife's sister, Miss Ada Phipps, who now has the little girl in charge, and her sister, Mrs. Bradford. Before Mrs. Kortright took the stand, Mr. Bowers having previously informed the court that he had no more testimony to offer, Mr. Lindsay made three successive motions for orders to give the child directly into her stepmother's custody, to give her into Mrs. Kortright's custody while the proceedings were pending, and to allow Mrs. Kortright to visit her at reasonable times. These motions were successively denied.

Mrs. Kortright testified as to her marriage and her living with Mr. Kortright at her home, 15 East Fifty-sixth Street. Her replies were almost inaudible throughout. Mr. Lindsay asked:

"Before your marriage to Mr. Kortright did you and he have any conversation relative to his daughter Alice?"

"I object," said Mr. Bowers. The question, however, was allowed.

Mrs. Kortright testified that Mr. Kortright asked her before their marriage to take care of Alice always and see to her bringing up as long as she, the child's prospective second mother, should live. She testified also that Miss Phipps visited Alice at her home at various times shortly after the marriage of the witness, and the relations of the two women were thoroughly friendly.

Mr. Kortright's Attack.

She told of the occasion in the Summer of 1895, when Mr. Kortright was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain and fell on the floor of the hotel at Bristol, R. I., where they were staying. Prior to this he had complained of headaches and earaches, dating as far back as the Fall of 1894. She testified, after an objection to her answer was overruled, that his mental and physical condition was good at the time of their marriage.

Mrs. Kortright then traced the history of her husband's treatment at various places. For two weeks after the fall following the attack of hemorrhage, she said, they had staid at his mother's house in Bristol, and he was then removed at the doctor's orders to the Providence Hospital, where he staid a month. She also said that his fall was succeeded by unconsciousness lasting an hour.

"Did you notice any change in him after the fall?" she was asked.

"Yes," was the reply; "he was nervous and excitable, and at times depressed. He spoke of many schemes which were never carried out. He wanted to build a large yacht, but the doctor wouldn't permit it, as he was not in proper physical condition. All his movements were much excited. He spoke of being a poor man, and looked on the discouraging side of everything. At a later period he was very quiet. These moods cover a period of two years, during which time he was in several sanitariums."

The Question of Insanity.

"Did Mr. Kortright ever speak with you on the question of having him legally committed to some institution for the insane?" said Mr. Lindsay.

"Yes, in two or three instances."

"Have you noticed any change in Mr. Kortright's carriage since his fall?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"Yes, he walked slowly and unsteadily. His manner was nervous."

"Has there been any change in his handwriting?"

"Yes, decidedly."

Mr. Lindsay here put three specimens of Mr. Kortright's writing in evidence. He went on to ask the witness whether she was as fond of the little girl as ever. Mrs. Kortright testified that she was, and that she had taken care of Alice to the best of her ability, supplying all her wants, keeping her in school for about the last three years, and devoting a considerable part of her private income to the child.

Describing the circumstances attending the removal of the daughter from her custody, she said: "We were all at Saratoga together. On the morning of July 7, about 10:30 A. M., Mr. Kortright took the child out for a walk with her nurse. That is the last I saw of her. The nurse came back about half an hour afterward. I did not know at the time that any relatives of Mr. Kortright were in Saratoga."

A telegram from Mr. Kortright was put in evidence, which said that, in accordance with "previous notification," the sender had taken the child to New York, and that her aunt would care for her. A note was then put in evidence, dated July 8, at the Albemarle Hotel, to Mrs. Kortright, who was addressed as "Dear Therese," from her husband, who signed himself "Yours truly, G. Kortright." In it the writer expressed his determination to have Alice brought up by her aunt, speaking of having told Mrs. Kortright "on Wednesday afternoon" of his intention, and saying that he had acted under advice of his lawyers. The letter also made other allegations of conduct by Mrs. Kortright which was opposed to his wishes. She explained away or denied these, and also said Mr. Kortright had at no time spoken to her of having the child's aunt bring her up.

The hearing was adjourned till 4 P. M. to-day.

DEED NEEDS $2,100 IN STAMPS.

L. Z. Leiter Pays War Tax on His Recent Real Estate Deal.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Levi Z. Leiter to-day called at the internal revenue department and asked to be supplied with $2,100 worth of documentary stamps. The stamps, it is said, were to be affixed to the deed to the property Mr. Leiter recently sold to Marshall Field. Collector Coyne was unable to supply the required amount of stamps, but informed Mr. Leiter that if the $2,100 were paid the stamps could be affixed later. Mr. Leiter signed a check for that amount, and said he was glad it would do, as he was afraid the deed would be invalid without the stamps.

Suicide in Central Park.

A well-dressed young man, about twenty-four years old, took carbolic acid in Central Park at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street last night and died three minutes after he was discovered by Policeman Cooney. The man struggled to get away from the policeman, but was led to a bench. The policeman tried to get him to tell who he was and why he had taken the acid, but he declined. The body was taken to the Arsenal and then to the Morgue. The man was 5 feet 8 inches tall, slender, of light complexion and dark-brown hair, and smoth face. He wore a pain gold ring with the initials "M. E. B." Written on a slip of paper was the name "Miss Millie Birkman, care of Browning, King & Co., 408 Broome Street."

Races for Half-Raters Planned.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Henry Rost has sold the half-rater Paradox, which has won three cups in the championship series, to Earl W. Dodge. He has sold the half-rater Taboo, which has won four legs in the championship series, to Noyes Brothers of Fall River, and the half-rater Sprite to E. P. McLellan. With the half-rater owned by Alfred Vanderbilt, a series of races between these four boats and a few others which are expected to arrive daily will be held in this harbor next week for trophies.

ICHANGIER COLA'S DISEASE.

Physicians at Bellevue Diagnose the Hindu's Strange Case as Auto-Hypnosis.

No examination as to the mental condition of Ichangier Cola, the fire worshipper, confined in Bellevue Hospital, was held yesterday, nor will this probably be done before the end of the week.

Cola does not seem to be either sane or insane, but in a state of auto-hypnosis. Among the religious fanatics of the East this is not uncommon. But there are few records of such a thing in the Occident, and this—if Cola's trouble is indeed auto-hypnosis—is the first case recorded in New York.

Cola is a slender, small-boned man, of the color and general appearance of a typical Hindu. Clad in the flowing robes of the Parsee, and crooning weird music and uttering strange words, and making mystic passes with his hands, the man spends his time. Dr. Robertson of Bellevue Hospital says that Cola is in a state known as katatonia, which is closely allied with catalepsy. By concentrating his mind intensely on occult things, he has hypnotised himself, and sees in reality all that he suggested to his mind. The wonderful mysteries of the ancient fire of Zoroaster, kindled ages ago, are plain to him, and he is happy. His case is very similar to those Hindu fanatics who mesmerize their own limbs, and put them in various grotesque positions, and keep them so always.

Cola's case is being watched with intense interest by the physicians at the hospital.

A CONTENTED MARINE.

The Life, the Duty, and the Pay That Will Induce Him to Enlist Again.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Corp. Almon Bogardus of the United States Marine Corps is on his way home with his discharge papers in his pocket after a five years' service, and something over $230 in money. Of this $65 was money allowed him for traveling expenses to Annapolis, where he enlisted. Some $70 was coming to him out of the clothing fund, he not having drawn out his full allotment of clothing during the years he has been in the service. Forty-eight dollars represented the amount kept back from his pay the first year he was in the corps, a practice which was then abolished. Other items, such as interest and accounts allowed him by the department, footed up the total mentioned.

From what the Corporal says, the marine is a pretty well-cared-for man when he is serving this country. He is paid $15 a month for the first three years, as a private, his wages then being increased a dollar a month each year, giving him $18 a month in the fifth year. When his term of enlistment expires he is entitled to three months' furlough. That is, he gets his discharge papers, and if before three months have expired he re-enlists he starts off at the same rate of pay he was getting when discharged, and is given three months' pay and the regular allowances for that time.

"I think I will be back in the service when my time is up," said the Corporal. "I was anxious for my discharge to come, but I am beginning to feel lonely already. Five years' associations with a large body of men and life on ship and in barracks gives a man a liking for the corps that he is not really aware of until he tries to break away from it. There is lots of hard work in the duties of a marine, but, take it all the way through, it is not such a tough job. Some people seem to think that a marine only does a sort of police duty on a ship; that he handles a rifle and nothing else. But that is a mistake. The marine must be up in the use of the Gatling and other rapid-fire guns and is trained in the handling of the main battery of the ship, in addition to being thoroughly drilled in the use of the small arm. He is a much more valuable man on board ship than to merely act as a policeman over the sailors, as so many people regard him.

"In time of war the marine has a doubly dangerous life. In addition to his work on ship, he makes up the landing parties, and, as has been shown in Cuba, he is generally a pretty good fighter on land, as well as at sea. A man who does his duty and tries to give satisfaction is encouraged and has a fair sort of life. The grub at sea at times is not any too good, but when on land he gets pretty good fare. Each marine is allowed $9 a month for rations, and, as the mess is generally made up of eighteen or twenty, it is possible with care to give a reasonably good fare. Of course, since the war broke out it has not been as good as in time of peace, but that was to be expected."

Corp. Bogardus served some time on the Maine. His last vessel was the Lancaster.

A POOR OPINION OF THE CUBANS.

Returning Soldiers at Old Point Give Them a Bad Name.

From The Baltimore American.

Capt. Samuel Riggs of Company R, in command of the Rockville Company of the First Maryland Volunteers, came to Baltimore July 15, on his way to Rockville on a week's furlough. Capt. Riggs talked enthusiastically of the condition of the regiment and of the prospects of accompanying Lee with the Puerto Rican army of invasion. "Camp life and garrison duty," he said, "have become a great bore to all of us. Active service is what we went into this business for, and we are delighted that indications point to a speedy opportunity. Our eagerness is not dampened either by the sight of the hundred or more wounded we have at Old Point. Poor fellows, some of them are terribly lacerated by the ugly bullets used by the Spaniards. We hear stories down there from the wounded officers which disgust us with our Cuban allies.

"From what we have heard, the Cubans have been a nuisance from the minute our army landed. An officer in the Seventeenth Infantry told me the other day that when the regiment stripped haversacks and canteens, just before going into the assault on Caney, they had hardly stacked them when the half-starved insurgents made a rush for their rations, and by the time the Seventeenth arrived again on the spot not a mouthful of anything eatable remained in sight. The American soldiers all tell similar tales, and agree that the champion thief has been discovered in the Cuba insurgent. One officer said that a Cuban can't fight when he's hungry, and is hungry all the time. From what I hear, this about describes him. The unanimous opinion among the officers and men is that these people will be unable properly to govern the island when it is turned over to them, and that the troubles of the United States will only be begun when Spain is defeated."

THE OREGON.

Her Remarkable Work in the Attack on Cervera's Fleet.

From The Boston Journal.

The Oregon is supposed to be capable of a speed of about fifteen knots under forced draught, but when she pointed for the nearest Spaniard and went plowing through the water across the bows of the big Iowa, the scene is described by her Executive Officer as being the finest show of power and speed ever displayed by a battleship. With every gun, except one thirteen-inch in the after turret, blazing forth, the Oregon is represented in a letter received in Washington as rushing forward out of the bunch of ships, and, in ten minutes after the start, taking the next place to the Brooklyn in the big race.

From that time on she was under forced draught all the time, and making higher speed than she had ever recorded while in the service. At some periods of the race the big vessel is believed to have been going, according to her engineers, over sixteen knots, which tallies with Capt. Eulate's statements that no battleship making only fifteen knots could possibly have kept up with the fast Colon, with her high-powered engines.

Raymond Rodgers, the Executive of the Indiana, writes that when the Oregon came racing across his bow it was the grandest sight he ever witnessed. She charged right down, he says, on the Spanish fleet, letting go first at one vessel and then the other, and all the time carrying a great white bone in her teeth that told of her engine power and great burst of speed. All the time she was running men were working on one of the after thirteen-inch guns, while the other was being fired right alongside in the turret.

Fraud in an Assignment Alleged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—The Commercial Bank of this city, holder of judgments amounting to $11,080.43 against Alfred Dolge & Son, who recently failed, has brought suit to have the order appointing Albert Mills receiver set aside on the ground of fraud in the assignment.

BEGGS CASE A MYSTERY

Wife Says He Was Drowned by Jumping Off a Ferryboat in the North River.

IDENTIFICATION IN DISPUTE

Father Says the Body of the Man Found Off Bayonne Is Not His Son's—Lawsuit May Be Brought to Determine the Facts.

The fate of James Alexander Beggs, who, his widow claims, was drowned on Oct. 17, 1897, after jumping from the ferryboat Chicago in the North River, is, according to his father, Robert Beggs, a real estate dealer, at 715 Broadway, as much of a mystery as ever. Mr. Beggs stoutly maintains that the body which is buried at Plainville, N. J., and which is supposed to be that of the man who committed suicide in the manner indicated, is not his son's, while Mrs. Margaret Beggs, the wife of James Alexander Beggs, is equally positive that it is.

As Mrs. Beggs tells the story, she met her husband several years ago at Lakewood, N. J., and their engagement and marriage speedily followed. Shortly after their marriage, Mrs. Beggs alleges, her husband became financially involved. He had been in the habit, she says, of drawing small sums from the Mutual Bank, at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he was employed as bookkeeper before his marriage, and he would then make them good when he received his salary. He finally became so deeply indebted that exposure was imminent, and he had to resort to all sorts of manipulations to cover up the shortage. Eventually, however, his deficiencies were discovered, and he was called upon to make them good.

Mr. Westervelt, the Cashier of the bank, Mrs. Beggs says, informed her husband that unless he made good his shortage he would be arrested the next morning. This drove the young man to despair, and his suicide followed.

Two weeks after he had disappeared, she by the merest chance went to Bayonne, and there found a body which had been picked up in the river, and which she says she at once identified as that of her husband. She sent for her father-in-law, who, she says, at once recognised his dead son, and almost fainted as he cried, "My God, that is my boy, Jim!" When he had recovered, he begged that the body be buried under an assumed name, as he did not want his family disgraced, and, accordingly, young Beggs was interred under the name of Pearson.

When seen yesterday Mrs. Beggs declared that she had resolved in justice to herself to make the death of her husband known.

Robert Beggs, the father of the man supposed to have been drowned, was seen at his home, 306 West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday. He said that the body which he had seen in Bayonne was not that of his son, and could not be for many reasons.

"While I did not examine the body carefully," he declared, "I sent my younger son, George, over to make a detailed investigation, and I am satisfied that the dead man was not my son. In fact, he did not look anything like James. In the first place, the corpse was that of a stout man, weighing perhaps 170 or 180 pounds, short, and stoutly built, whereas my son was tall and slim, weighing not more than 150 pounds.

"Why, when my daughter-in-law saw the body when the inquest was being held by the Coroner, and when she examined the articles found on it she herself said, 'Thank God, this is not Jim.'

"In short, I do not believe my son has committed suicide at all, although it is true I have never heard from him since Oct. 13. He may be alive and well to-day, and is simply keeping his whereabouts a mystery for good reasons, I presume."

Mr. Westervelt, the cashier of the Mutual Bank, said yesterday that the story of Mr. Beggs's defalcation is absolutely without foundation. "It is true," he said. "Mr. Beggs left the bank without notice, but he was never short in his accounts as far as I know a single penny. He never owed the bank any money, and the bank has not lost a cent through him in any way. I do not care to go into details, but if anything had impelled him to commit suicide it must have been some sort of domestic troubles."

In answer to Mr. Westervelt's assertion that Mr. Beggs had not taken any of the bank's money, Mrs. Beggs said that she had in her possession a paper signed by Mr. Westervelt, on behalf of the Mutual Bank, acknowledging the receipt of $700 as restitution for the sum said to have been misappropriated by her husband. She said her mother paid one-half of that sum and Mr. Beggs's father paid the other half. "If Mr. Beggs did not take the money," Mrs. Beggs said, "I shall certainly see what can be done about getting the money back which we paid the bank. Mr. Westervelt had no right to accept it if it was not due the bank."

NOT NEEDED IN THE PACIFIC.

A Protest Against the Purchase of a Hospital Ship There.

Communication to The Portland Oregonian.

I would like to say to the Emergency Hospital Corps that I do not believe in the hospital ship for this war, not one bit, not even a little bit. The conditions of this war in the Philippines are not the same as on the Atlantic. There you have fierce naval engagements, where a ship must follow, to pick up the wounded and dying. Cuba's shores are hostile and unhealthful. Then, too the Solace can steam in sixty hours back to the Keys and be in touch with Florida, long the sanitarium of the Atlantic Coast. Here we have no active sea fights, (may Dewey's name be blessed.) The Philippines are twenty-one long, seasick days from California over most tempestuous waters, and why should our boys be moved when ill or wounded from Manila or the territory of Hawaii "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

True, the army of occupation will see much sickness, but it will be the usual ills of mankind that will afflict them. Better, far better, equip hospitals on shore, send legions of womanly nurses, furnish kitchens with health-giving food and born workers than to spend $300,000 for this fifth wheel to the coach.

Besides, our Government is not a pauper Government. Did she need this boat she could purchase it. And you and I know in New York alone men who would buy the ship in twenty-four hours if it were needed, men who know no East, no West, when money is required by America for Americans.

Let us hurry up our nurses and our stores to the Orient; see that the troopships have better food; our boys better clothing; beg the Red Cross of San Francisco to insist upon the inspection of every boat leaving for the Philippines; see that the feet that must do much marching have stockings and hand-sewed shoes to protect them. Let us pay money for these real needs, and not for a hospital ship that is not needed, and will not be unless Spain builds another navy.

Sending the Spaniards Home.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The agreement to transport the surrendered men back to Spain is a new thing in war, and, like so many other features of this singular war, it is highly interesting. It will produce not only an effect in Spain, but throughout the world. Spain has shamelessly misrepresented to her people not only the news and events of the war, but the character and temper of the Americans. The popular thing in Spain has been to call us "pigs." The humane conduct of these pigs, in sending home to Spain her defeated army at our expense, will open the eyes of the deceived Spaniards, and tend to good results in other directions.

There may be heavy fighting still ahead before we conquer Cuba. But, whether there is or not, the daybreak of peace is obviously hastened by the surrender of Santiago and our agreement to send the Spaniards home.

Strike to Collect Wages.

LEBANON, Ind., July 19.—The employes of the Chicago and Southeastern Railway Company's shops went out on a strike again to-day. The strikers' grievance is their failure to receive the wages due them, the company being from eight to ten months in arrears. The men claim it is impossible to get money out of the company without quitting work, and strikes are therefore of almost monthly occurrence. They have agreed to stay out this time until the company settles in full.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Myron H. Rooker.

Mr. Myron H. Rooker, principal owner of The Albany Press and Knickerbocker and Sunday Press and a brother of the late Thomas N. Rooker of The New York Tribune, died yesterday at Albany after an illness extending over several months. Mr. Rooker was born in Lyons, Wayne County, April 17, 1824. When three years old Mr. Rooker's family moved to Albany, where he obtained his education.

Leaving school he entered the printing house of the Messrs. Van Benthuysen and served a regular apprenticeship. Subsequently he worked as a compositor on The Evening Atlas. Then he became a reporter and assistant editor of The Atlas, serving The Register and Statesman in the same capacity at the same time.

For two years he was one of the editors and proprietors of The Evening Transcript, and in 1859 accepted the night editorship on The New York Tribune, remaining there for five years. Then he was made the agent for the State Press Association, editing the news sent by telegraph from New York City. He filled this position until 1869, when he was sent to Albany by The New York Associated Press, to act as local agent for that organization, a position which he held for a number of years.

During 1869 and 1870 he was associate editor of The Albany Knickerbocker, then published by the late John Hastings, who succeeded the late Hugh Hastings in its management. In 1870, with John H. Farrell and the late James MacFarlane, Mr. Rooker started The Sunday Press, which proved a success from the first issue. Later The Knickerbocker was purchased and taken to The Press office for publication. Mr. Rooker was twice married. He leaves two children, the Rev. F. Z. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, and Mrs. J. A. McCarthy.

Joseph Tuckerman.

Joseph Tuckerman died at Newport, R. I., yesterday evening in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Fifty years ago he was a prominent merchant in New York. He was born in Boston in 1811. His father was Joseph Tuckerman, a well-known Unitarian clergyman and philanthropist of that city, and his mother was Sarah Cary of the Boston family of that name. He received a common-school education in Boston, and while still a youth set out to make his own way in the world. He found employment in the office of a merchant, and early in the thirties he was sent out twice to China as a supercargo. Soon after his return from his second voyage to China he married his cousin, Lucy Keating Tuckerman, a sister of Henry T. Tuckerman, the writer.

About 1840 he began his business career in New York. Possessing no capital, but having great ability and a reputation for scrupulous honesty, he soon began to prosper. Later, with his younger brother, Lucius Tuckerman, he established important iron works in Pennsylvania and at Saugerties and Poughkeepsie, and operated the iron mines on Lake Champlain known as the Cheever Ore Bed Company.

About thirty years ago he retired from business, and spent nearly twenty years in Europe, returning to this country in 1884, after the loss of his wife and his only son Ernest, a distinguished artist in Paris, and made his home in Newport. Four grandchildren abroad survive him.

Joseph Franz.

Joseph Franz, proprietor of the café at 377 Fourth Avenue which for many years has been a resort for actors and newspaper men, died Monday evening at his home, at 208 West Twenty-third Street. He was fifty-five years old, and was born in Germany. He came to this country in 1864, and settled in New York. Franz was a cabinet maker by trade, but drifted into the brewing business, and then into the restaurant and liquor business. He was conspicuous as one of the tall men of the city, and led the parades of Tammany Hall, of which he was a prominent member. He was a Freemason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Order of Odd Fellows, and also of several German societies. Death was caused by apoplexy. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow, and the remains will be buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. THOMAS D. ABRAMS, sixty-five years old, died yesterday of heart disease at his apartments in the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. For twenty years he commanded the Saratoga of the Citizens' Line, and was well known all along the Hudson. He leaves a wife and a son. His body will be sent to Troy, N. Y., for burial.

LEWIS WEBB, formerly a broker of this city, died Monday at his home, 295 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was born in North Carolina in 1815. His father was for twenty years a member of the State Legislature. The son was successively a merchant and a broker in his native State. In 1868 Mr. Webb settled in this city and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He held his seat there until six years ago, when he retired. He leaves a wife. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his late residence. Burial will be at Newbern, N. C.

THOMAS F. MCGUIRE, forty-five years old, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, died suddenly Monday afternoon at the home of ex-Alderman Duffy, 1,828 Third Avenue, where he resided. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. McGuire was born in this city. In 1883 he was appointed a park policeman, but a year later resigned to accept the position of Inspector in the Department of Public Works which he held at the time of his death. Funeral services will be held at St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church in East One Hundred and Sixth Street at 10:30 this morning, and interment will be in Calvary.

COL. WILSON'S CUBAN CHERUB.

Appalling Appetite of the Mascot of the Manhattan Club.

Verrameo Pellro—that's the name Col. Wilson's ebon cherub gives as his own—fell from grace Tuesday night. He was to be the Manhattan Club's mascot. And the club, thinking he would be a rare one, gave him a banquet. Verrameo Pellro stowed the whole affair away without giving the other guests a shaving, and thereby "queered" himself. As a punishment he will be sent to the country next week, to rusticate until Fall. Meanwhile Col. Wilson will endeavor to settle upon a pronounceable name for him. He has a number in mind, but cannot come to a decision. Yesterday he thought he would call him "Fourth of July." But he is out of that notion to-day. He says he will probably get the Manhattan Club members to settle the matter by a ballot.

Verrameo in the meantime is enjoying himself immensely. He says he has decided to always live in New York, as there is no reason for him to return to Cuba. His father is dead. So is his mother. And he has no next of kin. His only objection to America is based upon the troublesome habit people have of wearing clothes here. When Col. Wilson found him he presented the appearance of a classic statue painted black and galvanized into life. And it was a big undertaking to induce him to consent to appear otherwise.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W. The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, July 18, Jane Andrews. Funeral from her brother's (James H. Fryer) residence, 1,047 Bedford Av., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BOCKEE.—At Toledo, Ohio, July 15, 1898, Mrs. Mattie L. R. Bockee, eldest daughter of Erastus W. and Frances Roddee. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

CHAMBERS.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, July 19, Ethel Notman, beloved wife of Walter B. Chambers of New York City, and daughter of Jane C. and the late Peter Notman of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services from her late residence, 115 East 73d St., on Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.
Philadelphia and Broadalbin papers please copy.

CURLEY.—Rev. John M. A solemn anniversary mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. John M. Curley will be celebrated in St. Michael's Church on Thursday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.
Clergy and friends are invited to attend.

GROSSMAN.—On Sunday, July 17, after a long illness, Franciska, daughter of the late Albert A. and Rosalind Grossman.
Funeral from her late residence, 1 West 81st St., on Wednesday, July 20, at 2 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY. Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

Boston to Get a Berlin Conductor.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Board of Government of the Handel and Haydn Society of this city has chosen unanimously as musical conductor of the society for the coming season Reinhold Herman of Berlin, to succeed Carl Zerrahn. Mr. Herman is about forty-eight years of age. He is a composer. He taught successfully for many years in New York.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 19.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
AARONSON, Simon, 51 Broome St.	35	17
ABRACCIO, Louise, Manhattan State Hospital	74	17
BARO, Edward, 229 1st Av.	29	19
BARON, Charles, 1,548 Park Av.	23	17
BARRY, David, 37 Bedford St.	69	19
BAUMGARTEN, Eliza, 339 E. 118th.	79	18
BELS, Leo, Brooklyn	31	18
BERNARD, Rosamond F., 254 Edgecombe Av.	1	19
BLAUSTEIN, Hannah, 9 Rutgers Place	41	17
BLOOD, Sadie E., 300 W. 130th St.	16	17
BOURQUSE, Rosalie, 586 7th Av.	47	18
BURKE, Michael, 1,387 3d Av.	36	17
CARPENTER, Joseph, 213 E. 97th St.	2	18
CHAMBERS, George J., 1,744 1st Av.	1	17
CORTA, Giuseppe, 17 Baxter St.	1	18
COLEMAN, Timothy A., 247 Mulberry	29	17
COLTNE, Emma E., 417 W. 52d St.	1	18
CORBETT, John, Tenafly, N. J.	52	18
DYER, Frederick C., 309 W. 21st St.	66	18
DEVELIN, Marion A., 1,158 3d Av.	2	18
DAVENPORT, M. J., 201 West End Av.	71	19
DE MESLEY, D., 239 W. 24th St.	59	18
ELLERIGH, William, 420 E. 76th St.	1	18
FAY, Jeremiah, 518 E. 28th St.	1	17
FREUND, Conrad, 580 11th Av.	1	19
FERRIS, Stella, Randall's Island	20	17
GRANLICK, Pauline, 1,025 1st Av.	1	18
GILLILAND, J., 741 Greenwich St.	35	18
GRORK, John, 1,461 Amsterdam Av.	72	18
GILLESPIE, Kate, 824 2d Av.	50	18
GALIONE, Angeliona, 435 E. 118th St.	28	17
HAMMAN, Hazel J., 159 W. 100th St.	1	18
HAMBLIN, John, 132 W. 90th St.	29	18
HOWARD, Margaret, 50 Laight St.	25	18
HARBROUGH, W. B., 32 Chrystie St.	61	19
HAYES, Mamie, 164 E. 57th St.	28	17
HEILPERN, Samuel, 234 E. 84th St.	74	18
KAHRS, George J., 1,105 Park Av.	1	17
KLEIN, Pauline, 312 E. 8th St.	82	19
KEYS, William E., 121 W. 77th St.	70	17
LYNCH, Eugene, 415 Broome St.	5	17
LEHMANN, Caroline, 217 E. 41st St.	1	17
LIPSCHNITZ, Celia, Hebrew Orphan Asylum	11	18
LOGAN, James, S. S. Furnessia	18	15
LEAHY, Bridget, 404 W. 15th St.	56	18
LENIHAN, Denis J., 648 3d Av.	29	18
LEONORE, E. G., 455 E. 122d St.	79	17
MURPHY, Marguerite, 548 2d Av.	32	18
MANN, Anna E., 85 Stanton St.	11	16
MACALUSA, Peter, Infants' Hospital	1	18
MAHONEY, Amelia, 384 8th St.	78	17
MACE, Catharine, 249 W. 29th St.	1	18
MORRIS, Thomas, 482 8th Av.	48	18
McGARRY, Jennie, 2,169 5th Av.	85	18
O'CONNOR, Arthur, 1,910 3d Av.	1	17
O'SHEA, James, Almshouse	75	17
PINDER, Joshua, N. Y. Hospital	32	18
PERLMAN, Isaac, 135 Monroe St.	2	18
PRCISS, Carl, 390 E. 4th St.	40	18
QUIRK, Emily, Cold Spring	18	18
QUIGLEY, Annie, 307 W. 148d St.	2	18
RUSSOFF, Annie, Hebrew Orphan Asylum	13	18
REHM, Augusta, 404 E. 54th St.	1	18
REHMANN, Robert, 85 E. 113th St.	1	17
RYAN, Jennie, 791 Park Av.	10	17
ROSSENZWEIG, Hirsch J., 322 Grand	1	19
SABERTH, Moses, 100 Forsyth St.	3	18
SUTTER, Cornelia, 345 E. 84th St.	62	16
SCHARZBERG, Molly, Manhattan State Hospital	62	16
SATARIN, Tony, 430 E. 73d St.	8	18
SILVER, Rachael, 23 Clinton St.	45	18
SKELLY, Rose, 584 Washington St.	15	17
SWESON, Beatrice, 239 E. 101st St.	1	17
SAUL, Margaret, 312 E. 33d St.	76	19
SHERRY, Edward, 746 9th Av.	14	17
SHEFAR, Bella, 35 Suffolk St.	1	19
TIADO, Kate, 75 Christopher St.	24	18
VERNER, Mary, 1,123 1st Av.	41	17
VORZUNNER, Louis, 1,049 2d Av.	27	18
VINDERWALL, Charles, 98 Morton.	44	14
WEISS, Mary, 177 Rivington St.	78	18
WHITE, Catharine, 251 E. 77th St.	55	17
WATERS, Bridget, 111 E. 88th St.	58	19

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANDERSON, Edith, 309 Hoyt St.	1	18
ANDREWS, Jane, 1,047 Bedford Av.	58	18
ABRAMS, Jeremiah, 610 Hart St.	46	18
BERKOF, C., 139 Knickerbocker Av.	1	18
BARKER, Herbert, 35 Hart St.	26	18
BOLAND, John, 378 Hicks St.	62	17
BESHLIAN, Anna, 302 Dean St.	23	18
BULLIS, Catharine, 444 Bergen St.	57	19
CONNELL, James, 18th Av. and Washington St.	1	18
CRUIKSHANK, John, 191 S. 3d St.	86	18
CUMMINGS, May, 110 Prospect St.	19	18
CAMPBELL, F., 102 Clay St.	40	17
CASEY, Catharine, Kings County Hosp.	44	19
DUELL, Dominick, 110 Adelphi St.	27	17
DIETZ, Helen, 140 Ewen St.	7	17
DREHER, Charles, 314 Bleecker St.	13	18
FARWELL, Ida, 209 Kingsland Av.	1	18
FLUGEL, Antonia, 224 Cook St.	67	18
FLANNERY, Bridget, 560 Hicks St.	26	17
FLICKENSTEIN, P., 192 Scholes St.	27	17
GRAF, Clara, 905 Metropolitan Av.	1	18
GALIGAN, Philomena, 329 Degraw St.	26	16
GILDERSLEEVE, Elizabeth, 1,664 Atlantic Av.	67	17
GRAY, Charles, 98 Truxton St.	3	18
GORVEN, P., Winthrop St. and Clove Road	71	19
HANNA, Mark, 779 Gates Av.	2	16
HAWTHORNE, B., Kings County Hos.	62	16
JONACH, Catherine, 106 Harmon St.	68	17
JOHNSON, P., 870 Bergen St.	48	18
GROLL, Barbara, 207 Park Av.	1	18
LEMBURG, Gustav, 577 6th Av.	65	18
LOEBLE, Helen, 246 Grand Av.	1	18
MERRITT, Millard, 303 Marcy Av.	1	18
MURRAY, Annie, 147 Wyckoff St.	28	16
MINISZEWSKY, Ludwig, 28 Meserole	50	17
MERWEDE, Teresa, 123 Sumpter St.	53	18
MULROY, Mary, 18th Av.	55	18
McDEVIT, John, 73 Bridge St.	1	19
NEILSON, R., 446 Prospect Av.	30	16
NELKEN, Nellie, W. 1st St., Coney Island	38	18
O'CONNELL, Michael, 1,183 Degraw	1	18
PEARSON, Winifred, 601 7th Av.	1	19
ROBERTS, Harry, 773 McDonough	1	18
ROSENBERG, Hannah, 2,949 Fulton	55	17
SMITH, C., 506 Grand Av.	1	18
SCHEYER, Henry, 146 7th Av.	4	18
SOMMER, Ellen, 1,583 Gates Av.	56	17
SHENTON, Alexander, 181 Pennsylvania Av.	68	18
SCHNEIDER, Anna, Malbone St. and Brooklyn Av.	21	16
THOMPSON, W., 201 Reid Av.	1	18
WARD, Anna, 111 Concord St.	78	17
WEBB, Louis, 295 Adelphi St.	83	18

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In view of the Receivership of the above Company, under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the mortgage made to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date May 21st, 1891, and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, the undersigned, at the request of a majority of the outstanding Bonds secured by said mortgage, have consented to act as a Committee in the interests of the holders of said bonds and to prepare a plan of reorganization.

The Committee are now prepared to receive deposits at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of said bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30th, under a bondholders' agreement, copies of which, for the signature of bondholders, will be furnished upon application.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Yesterday's stock market apparently was in sympathy with the dull and enervating weather conditions. Throughout it was sluggish and stupid. The volume of transactions dwindled down, and was but little more than 100,000 shares. Stock moved listlessly, and at the close of the day net changes were chiefly fractional. It was a typical midsummer market.

* * *

The trading was wholly professional, and, being professional, the greater activity was of the bearish character. But even the traders did not seem to have much energy or ambition, and, although they hammered stocks, they did it in a half-hearted way and seemed to depend more upon rumor and gossip inventions than upon their own sales.

* * *

During the day there were many apparently alarming news developments. Chiefly these had to do with yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba. The yellow fever stories were widely hippodromed and well circulated, but they did not have the desired effect of bringing about liquidation. In fact, security holders do not seem at all disposed to sell out. They do not take fright even at yellow fever stories, and, in fact, what little the public is doing seems to be in the way of purchasing. The public's disposition at the moment seems to be to wait. There is no outside buying to speak of, but there is no outside selling. The public is awaiting developments, and while waiting it does not show any symptoms of panic.

* * *

Except in a few instances, price changes yesterday were of no significance. In the bond market there was continued activity, the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, bonds being notably active.

* * *

Government bonds were dull and unchanged, except the 5s, coupon, which closed ⅛ higher on the bid price. There were no sales.

* * *

In State bonds, $1,500 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 103.

* * *

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	6	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Laclede Gas	½
Consol. Gas	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	1⅛	Rio Grande West	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Louis. & Nashville	1
Central Pacific	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Mil. St. P.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Chi. & Northwest	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. Paul & Omaha	¾

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1½	Chi., R. I. & P. 6s, registered	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1½	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st	1
C. M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	2½	Tol. & O. C. 1st, W. Division	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Pitts. & West. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Peo. & E. inc.	2¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $130,590,432; balance, $11,336,550; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,322,545.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16@40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 35¼. Declined—New York Central, ¾, to 120¾; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 54; Atchison, ⅝, to 13¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 101⅛; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 8½. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝ and Erie at 13¼. British consols were firm, at 111 7-16 for money and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £191,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.20, in Lisbon at 79.50, and in Rome at 107.50.

TEMPORARY FEATURES.

Stepping back, in order to take a better leap, is a French saying peculiarly applicable to the present market.

Its action last week disappointed some people, but only those who are always expecting impossibilities—and who are chagrined if things do not always go their way.

From the end of April to the end of June there had been an all-round rise of ten points. The rise was well sustained, but because of a reaction of a point or two there arose misgivings.

There is nothing to trouble about. The comparative dullness arises from the fact that there have been big happenings to engross attention. The Government loan was one, and while this will eventually prove a bullish influence, people have stared at one another and done little else but wonder how the markets would take the shifting of funds.

Then there was some uncertainty about affairs around Santiago.

But, as every one knows, the moneyed institutions were never better prepared for a loan issue, being burdened with funds, while the Santiago affair has now passed into history as another victory for American arms.

Hence the dullness and irregularity are temporary features, and after all a breathing spell is by no means undesirable after a rise and considerable activity. To repeat, it gives opportunity to make a better leap forward, assuring higher prices and renewed strength later on.—Daily Stockholder.

A REVENUE STAMP DECISION.

The following notice regarding revenue stamps on powers of attorney and substitution was issued yesterday by Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange:

"The Committee on Securities rules that in all deliveries to-day and hereafter powers of attorney or substitution dated July 1 and subsequently must each carry a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp."

METROPOLITAN INSIDERS.

Continued attacks upon Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday were responsible for another drop in that stock. Metropolitan sold as high as 150 and as low as 146¾, closing with a net loss of more than two points. In many quarters it is believed that the hammering to which Metropolitan Street Railway has been subjected has been done with the assent of important inside interests. There are many reports as to just where Metropolitan insiders stand, and Street gossip says that many of them have sold out the greater part of their holdings. Shrewd Wall Street observers, however, refuse to believe this; they have not recently seen any indications of such sales.

INVESTORS IN THE MARKETS.

Odd-lot transactions have been increasing of late—an indication of the activity of investors. During the past few days there have been an unusually large number of fractional lots of the dividend-paying stocks traded in, and old Wall Street observers see in this much reason for encouragement as to the future of the market. As one of them said yesterday:

"Nine times out of ten, the man who buys a fractional lot of stock is an investor, and it looks to me very much as though there were a number of investors who at the moment are overlooking bonds and going into stocks."

SELLING THE COALERS.

Room traders again sold the coal stocks yesterday, but much less aggressively than heretofore. Their sales accomplished but little beyond the extension of the already large short interest in the group, for none of them made declines for the day. The character of the recent selling of the coal stocks is to some extent shown by the appearance of "seller-60" contracts, several of which were made yesterday in Delaware and Hudson, evidencing the oversold condition of that stock in particular, and indicating that the same is true of all the group. There is a very large demand in the loan crowd for all of the anthracite coal stocks.

CHICAGO OPINION.

F. G. Logan—Even the decisive announcement of final surrender of Santiago on American terms failed to enthuse the stock market, which under dullness may recede some and remain dull for a while, and cheap money, added to prospects of some inflation, will finally tell for higher prices, we think.

Hubbard, Whipple & Co.—It is reported that a very aggressive bear campaign in Jersey is shortly to be inaugurated.

J. B. Breese & Co.—There is no short interest except in Sugar and Tobacco, as shown in the loan market; there is some short interest, however, growing in the coal stocks. The market closes rather unsatisfactorily to the bulls.

Alfred L. Baker—Seventy railroads for the first week in July show less than 1 per cent. increase in gross earnings over the corresponding week last year. One year ago these same roads reported only a little over 1 per cent. increase. These figures are temporarily very unsatisfactory, and can be accounted for by disastrous rate cutting and the more than usual dullness at this time of the year.

Herman Herbst—There are many good dividend payers that are cheap to investors at present prices, and will do to buy.

E. L. Brewster—Would rather buy than sell stocks.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.—The stock market acts heavy. It begins to appear, however, that good news, of which we have recently had so much, both from the seat of war and the country concerning crops, does not bring in any volume of buying, but rather induces liquidation by longs anxious to secure profits.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—Should serious damage to corn crop result from the present hot and dry weather prevailing over the West, a decided break in the Granger stocks would result. The coal trade is not in a satisfactory condition, and the coal stocks are being singled out for attack by room traders, and are giving a rather weak tone to the whole list.

BIDS FOR THE NEW BONDS.

Throughout Wall Street there is much grumbling because of the comparatively small number of the new Government bonds secured by local interests. An evidence of the popularity of the bonds here was shown yesterday by a bid of 108 for $1,000,000 of them.

A BOSTON VIEW.

If proof of the inactivity of great traders was needed, it would be found in the absence of news regarding properties in those shares they have been lately trading. News is stock in trade, and it is displayed like merchants' wares, where it will attract custom. When no news is displayed no customers are being sought. The great manipulators have stepped aside and given the market over to habitual traders, who find in this circumstance and others surrounding an opportunity to trade or a fall. The temper of the market is completely changed, and from buying before selling the habit has changed to sell before buying. Why this transformation, it may be interesting to briefly consider. The big men in the market had worked certain specialties to a relatively high price level and failed to attract any considerable following in the process. The public refused to become a liberal purchaser. The big men could not unload and were so rich that they had no need to do so.

The market cannot remain motionless. It must, like the tide, rise and fall. When the effort to put up prices ceases, the effort to put them down begins. Room traders shift from side to side.

The fact that good news failed the long side as an inducement to buy stocks was proof to room traders that the situation invited a selling movement. It was begun a day or two back, and is still in progress. It is noteworthy that the selling has even fewer imitations than the buying had, but, in absence of support, stocks go off on the selling. The market grows narrow as it weakens, a pretty good sign that the times are not commonly considered bearish, and that the bear movement will not last long unless some new development shall stimulate the selling. Speculators are constantly looking for new developments, constantly striving to anticipate such developments and discount their market value. Speculators would rather know what is going to happen out of the usual order than have a continuance of uniform conditions. They get used to that which is uniformly favorable or unavorable, and set conditions lose their influence with this class of traders.—Boston Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

* * *

Prospects of an early dividend on Glucose Sugar Refining common stock.

Report from Chicago that Canadian Pacific is preparing to bring about a restoration of transcontinental rates on terms satisfactory to the American roads.

Continental demand for gold from the Bank of England.

Louisville and Nashville to spend $1,000,000 for the erection of a new railroad station in Nashville.

Special meeting of the Western Passenger Association in Chicago with reference to the rate situation.

Increase of $15,077 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus for June, making an increase of $150,910 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $1,401,312 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,102,335 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $355,399 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for the fiscal year. Company surveying a new branch line to Omaha.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$287
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	12,386
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	5,931
Canadian Pacific	9,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	15,200
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	7,171
Evansville and Indianapolis	483
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,417
Kanawha and Michigan	848
Louisville and Nashville	11,360
Mexican Central	14,629
Rio Grande Southern	1,724
Southern Railway	55,022
Texas and Pacific	117
Wabash	38,290

* * *

The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$26,977
Evansville and Terre Haute	499
Minneapolis and St. Louis	5,620
New York, Ontario and Western	5,818
Wisconsin Central	5,781

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¾	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	8
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	74½	75¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas, ex div	84½	86
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	103
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	35	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	50½	50¾
Glucose pf	105	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	85	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	35	40
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	411	412
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con.	..	.02
Andes	.05	..
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.17	.11
Bullion	.03	..
Caledonia	.17	.15
Challenge Con.	.13	..
Chollar	.16	.14
Confidence	.19	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.33
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.07	.04
Hale & Norcross	.46	.48
Justice	.04	..
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.10	.08
Occidental Con.	.53	.55
Ophir	.17	.13
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi	.15	.14
Savage	.11	.10
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.46	.41
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.40	1.45
Union Con.	.17	.14
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.09	.09

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Anaconda	40	43	40	42½
Anchoria	71	74	71	74
Argentum	20½	22	21	22
Battle Mountain	33	34	36	37
Columbine Victor	19	19¾	19⅜	19¾
Consolidated	8⅞	9¼	8¾	9⅝
El Paso	7⅞	8¼	7½	8¼
Elkton	86	86½	84½	84⅝
Gibson	19½	20½	20½	21½
Gold Coin	90	92	90	98
Gold King	56	59	56	58
Golden Fleece	20	27	20	27½
Garfield	11	13	11½	13
Isabella	22¼	22½	21½	21⅞
Jefferson	6	8	6¾	7½
Lillie	89	89½	88½	90
Matoa	21	21¼	21	21¼
Moon Anchor	96⅝	96⅞	96½	97
Pharmacist	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Portland	104	105½	104	104½
Rawlings	19	19¼	18¾	19¼
Rosa	11¾	12½	11¾	13½
Union	13	13⅛	13	13¼
Work	4¼	4½	4⅝	4½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. announce that, under an agreement with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, they have undertaken the refunding of the first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the company, maturing Nov. 1st, 1900, into 4½ per cent. first consolidated mortgage gold bonds of the company, due 1936, at the price of 103 per cent., the 7 per cent. bonds to be taken in payment on a 3½ per cent. interest basis to maturity. For every $1,000 7 per cent. bond with November coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds, with interest from July 1, together with a cash payment of $59.33. Upon completion of refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. first consolidated bonds become the first lien on the entire system of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, of 1,620 miles. Holders of the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds desiring to avail themselves of the conversion should surrender their bonds to the United States Trust Company and receive the 4½ per cent. bonds and cash payment as above.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,060.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Phoenix sold at .14 cash.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .43, 200 Hale and Norcross at .45, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .40.

On the Mining Exchange, 7,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002@.002¼@.001¾@.002¼, 900 Rocky Mountain at .08, and 14,000 Sentinel at .008¼@.007¾@.008.

* * *

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.18	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.85	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.06	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.85	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	2.50
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ophir	.10
Belcher	.05	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.08	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Consol.	.09	Quicksilver	1.50
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Savage	.05
Chollar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.37
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. scrip	.08	Victor	5.00
Crown Point	.02	Yellow Jacket	.08
Deadwood Terra	.80	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.30
Gould & Curry	.04	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.45	Creede & Crip. C.	.02
Homestake	48.00	Golden Fleece	.15
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.19
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con	.10	Portland	.99
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.11
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Lagonda	.20	Garfield Con	.11¾
Rocky Mountain	.08	Golden Fleece	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Jefferson	.07
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02½	Lillie	.89
Anaconda	.40	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Mount Rosa	.12
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08¾	Portland	1.04
Cannon Ball	.008½	Sentinel	.008
Copper Rock	.002	Union	.13
Elkton	.85	Work M. & M. Co.	.08

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1ST, 1900.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. for the refunding of the above Bonds into its First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1936, to bear 4½% interest per annum.

There are outstanding $6,382,500 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, $28,650,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds (out of a total authorized issue of $42,000,000,) and $8,103,500 Improvement Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds. The First Consolidated Mortgage provides for the issue of $6,382,500 Bonds (at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum) to retire or pay off the equal amount of First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. The remaining Bonds (about $6,900,000) are reserved for the acquisition of the former Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway, or for extending the road to Ogden. After the First Mortgage Bonds shall have been retired under the present arrangement, the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be THE FIRST LIEN on the entire system of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, consisting of 1,620 miles, as well as upon all its equipment, valuable terminals, shops, &c.

THE NET INCOME OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1897, AFTER DEDUCTING TAXES AND INSURANCE, WAS $2,569,469, AND FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898, IS ESTIMATED AT $2,995,000, WHEREAS UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE REFUNDING CONTEMPLATED, THE FIXED CHARGE ON THE OUTSTANDING 4 PER CENT. BONDS, AND ON THE ISSUE OF 4½ PER CENT. BONDS, WILL BE $1,433,212.50. THE COMPANY'S PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK IS $23,650,000; THE COMMON CAPITAL STOCK $38,000,000, AND IT IS PAYING DIVIDENDS ON THE FORMER FROM ITS SURPLUS EARNINGS; DURING THE FISCAL YEAR JUST ENDED THESE DIVIDENDS HAVE BEEN AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT.

GEO. COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, July 15, 1898.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned offer to holders of First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds the privilege to refund their Bonds into First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1936, bearing 4½% interest per annum, at the price of 103%, the 7% Bonds to be taken in payment on a 3½% interest basis to maturity. The computation will be made as of July 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 7 per cent. Bond with November 1st, 1898, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 4½ per cent. Bonds with interest running from July 1st, 1898, together with a cash payment of $59.33 made up as follows:

$1,000 7% Bond, on a 3½% basis	$1,089.33
$1,000 4½% Bond, at 103%	$1,030.00
Cash payment, as above	$59.33

THIS OFFER WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR A REASONABLE TIME, BUT MAY BE MODIFIED OR WITHDRAWN WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS DESIRING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION SHOULD SURRENDER THEIR BONDS TO THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, AND RECEIVE THE 4½ PER CENT. BONDS AND CASH PAYMENT IN EXCHANGE THEREFOR.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 & 29 PINE STREET. Speyer & Co., 30 BROAD STREET.
New York, July 20th, 1898.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Bowery Bank.
105 shs. Nat'l Citizens' Bank.
8 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. (Hartford.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
12 shs. Western National Bank.
5 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Guar.
15 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. John Pettit Realty Co., Pref.
100 shs. Lima Northern R'way Co.
115 shs. Houston, East. and West. Texas R. R. Co.
16 67-100 shs. Alabama Midland R. R. Co.
21 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
15 shs. Bowery Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
$3,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Zanesville Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1897, Coup.
$2,990.20 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Prior Lien Scrip.
$15,000 Mount Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1940.
15 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
20 shs. Phenix National Bank. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Iowa Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
28 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Prefd., (Hypd.)
40 shs. Iowa Central R. R. Common, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Excelsior Steamboat Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
8 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., (Hypd.)
$5,500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$384 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bd. Scrip, dated October, 1883, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange, (Hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange, $34 assessments due, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Nat'l Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
45 shs. Remington & Sherman Co.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1885 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortg. Bonds of 1885.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortg. Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927, (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PURSUANT TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 22, 1898, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE TIME FOR FURTHER DEPOSITS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS AND STOCKS HAS BEEN FIXED AND LIMITED TO AUGUST 1ST, 1898, AFTER WHICH DATE DEPOSITS OF SAID BONDS AND STOCKS WILL BE ACCEPTED, IF AT ALL, ONLY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The success of the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, appearing assured, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the first installment, being 25 per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the New Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE of First Preferred Stock deposited, and FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, or at its London Agency, The London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1898.

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit. Failure to pay such installment on or before said date will subject the deposited stock to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated, New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887, (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn, will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street.
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates, representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

Central of Georgia Railway
CONSOLIDATED GOLD 5s,
DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1945.
INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER.
WE OWN AND OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS.
WE ISSUE TO-DAY A CONCISE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR REGARDING THEM.
Mathews, Bean & Co.,
40 WALL STREET, N. Y.
437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, July 12th, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst., to Aug. 1st, 1898.

HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 13th, 1898.

The interest due August 1st, 1898, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS, will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2d, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Indp., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared, payable on August 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record July 21st.

The transfer books will be closed from July 22d to Aug. 2d, 1898.

FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.
July 18th, 1898.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York.
July 20, 1898.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid August 1st.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. July 22d, and reopened at 10 A. M. August 2.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, July 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent, (2 Per Cent.,) payable on and after August 1st, next. The transfer books will be closed to August 1st, 1898.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Quincy Mining Company.
New York, July 12, 1898.

Dividend No. 60. A dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be payable Aug. 15th next to registered holders 22d inst.

Transfer books will be closed 22d inst., in the afternoon, and opened Aug. 1st.

WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1898.
84TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York, to stockholders of record on this date.

WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William St.

A semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. was this day declared, payable on and after July 20th, 1898.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank will be held at its offices, No. 132 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, Wednesday, the 27th of July, 1898, at 4 P. M.

J. W. NEWBERY, President.
A. L. CHATTERTON, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 19, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
74	75	160	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	......
137⅞	..	140	American Express	138	138	138	138	+6
12	13¼	200	American Spirits Mfg	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
33	33⅞	815	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
132⅛	132⅜	14,055	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	133½	131⅝	132½	— ½
113	114	243	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113¾	113⅝	113½	113½	— ½
94⅛	95⅛	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	......
118⅛	118½	1,161	American Tobacco	118	118⅛	118	118⅝	......
39⅞	40	573	Am. Steel & Wire	40	40½	40	40	— ⅛
89	90	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	......
13⅛	13¼	960	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
33⅝	33⅞	9,674	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
13⅛	13½	2,065	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
3	3⅞	50	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅝	......
54⅝	54¾	4,330	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	54½	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
10	11	40	Bruns. City	11	11	11	11	......
52⅝	53	800	Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52½	52½	......
14¼	15	200	Central Pacific	14⅞	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝
22⅛	22¼	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
104⅞	104⅞	5,970	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ½
54	55	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	54	54	54	54	— ½
14	14¼	1,870	Chicago Great West	14⅛	14⅝	14	14¼	......
97⅞	98	10,190	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98⅞	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅝
151	152	90	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	152½	152½	151⅞	151⅞	......
127	127½	1,200	Chicago & Northw	127	128	127	127	— ½
95⅛	95½	1,293	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	95¼	95⅝	95	95¼	......
41½	42⅛	710	C., C., C. & St. L	41½	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅜
13⅞	14	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14½	14½	14	14	— ½
20	21	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅞	20½	20	20	......
196⅛	197	310	Consolidated Gas	196½	196½	196⅛	196¼	+ ½
38½	39⅞	800	Consolidated Ice	38	38⅞	38	38⅞	+1⅛
104⅞	106	438	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
48	49⅞	10	Denver & R. G. pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	......
130	135	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	......
34¼	34½	100	Erie 1st pf	34	34	34	34	+ ½
38⅜	38⅝	925	General Electric	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅝
..	350	160	Harlem	350	350	345	345	......
22¼	22¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼	+1½
107½	108	513	Illinois Central	108¼	108½	107½	107½	—1⅛
50	51	100	Laclede Gas	50⅞	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
70	71½	360	L. E. & W. pf	70½	71	70½	71	+1⅛
51⅝	52	4,930	Louisville & Nashville	52½	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1
104⅛	104⅜	8,960	Manhattan Con	104⅞	105½	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
147⅞	147⅞	7,470	Metropolitan St. Ry	149	150	146⅞	147⅞	—2⅛
88	90	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	......
72½	73	15	Minnesota Iron	73¼	73½	73¼	73¼	......
10⅞	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11	11	11	— ½
33⅞	34½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅝
34½	34⅝	1,790	Missouri Pacific	34⅞	35	34½	34⅝	......
107⅞	108	15	National Lead Co. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	......
13	14¼	210	National Linseed Oil	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½	......
89¼	89½	540	New Jersey Central	89½	90	89	89½	+ ⅛
117⅞	117⅞	1,932	New York Central	117½	117½	116⅞	117	—1
187	190	9	N. Y., N. H. & H	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	......
6⅜	6⅝	1,100	North American	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6½	......
28⅜	28⅝	1,284	Northern Pacific	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ¼
69⅛	69½	2,130	Northern Pacific pf	69½	69⅞	69⅛	69½	— ⅛
28⅛	28¾	300	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	......
116⅛	117	140	Pennsylvania R. R	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116½	......
97⅞	98	1,960	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98½	97½	97⅞	— ⅛
42⅜	43	200	P., C., C. & St. L	43¼	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅝
207	208	99	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209	209	207	208	......
16⅝	16⅞	1,250	Reading	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	......
39¼	39½	2,224	Reading 1st pf	39	39⅞	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	500	Reading 2d pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	29½	100	Rio Grande West	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+2
66	68	20	Rio Grande West. pf	67¼	67¼	66	66	......
7	7¼	12	St. J. & G. I	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	......
7¼	7⅝	240	St. L. & San Fran	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
27⅞	28½	405	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
5	5⅞	50	St. Louis Southw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	......
81½	81⅝	310	St. Paul & Omaha	82	82	81¼	81¼	— ¾
19⅝	20⅛	200	Southern Pacific	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	......
29⅞	30	1,850	Southern Railway pf	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
24½	25	130	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24⅛	24½	24½	......
12½	13	100	Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
23⅜	23½	200	Union Pacific	23½	23½	23⅜	23½	— ½
59⅝	59¾	2,665	Union Pacific pf	60	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	7	745	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7	7⅛	7	7	......
7⅛	7½	430	United States Leather	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
66⅞	66¾	4,082	U. S. Leather pf	66½	67⅝	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
29	29¼	8,365	United States Rubber	29	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ⅛
89	89⅝	672	U. S. Rubber pf	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	19	250	Wabash pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	......
91½	91⅝	897	Western Union Tel	92	92	91⅞	92	+ ⅝
1	1½	1,215	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8	8¾	15	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	......

Sales..... 111,426

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	123	124
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Adams Express	100	102
Alb. & Sus.	190	200
American Coal	120	140
Am. Cot. Oil pf	74	75
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30
Am. Malting Co.	23	25½
Am. Malt. Co. pf	73½	77
Am. Tobacco pf	120	125
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	35½	37
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	120	123
Buff., R. & P.	27	29
Buff., R. & P. pf	66	67
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80
Canadian Pacific	83	83⅝
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	106	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32½	33⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	25⅝
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	29½	31
Chi. & N. W. pf	172½	175
Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅝	8¼
Chi. Term. T. pf	29	30
Clev., L. & W. pf	..	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2⅝
Col. & H. Coal	4	5
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6
C., H. V. & T. pf	21½	24
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf	88½	90
Del., L. & W.	150	155½

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Den. & R. G.	11½	12¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	15½	17
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..
Detroit Gas	59	60
Eastern Elevator	..	60
E. E. L. of B'klyn	120	..
Eighth Avenue	325	350
Erie	12⅞	13¼
Erie 2d pf	16½	18
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	52
Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12
Gt. Nor. pf	125	127
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	98
Ill. Steel Co.	57¼	57⅝
Iowa Central	9½	9⅞
Iowa Central pf	31	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	16½	17
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf	17	19
Keokuk & West.	29	31
Kingston & Pem.	4¼	5⅝
Laclede Gas pf	91	92
L. E. & W.	14	15
Lake Shore	188	193
Long Island	47	53
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf	45	52
Mexican Central	4½	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼
Michigan Central	104½	105½
Minn. & St. L.	28	29¾
M. & St. L. 2d pf	58	60
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	—
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	18	..
Mobile & Ohio	25½	27
Morris & Essex	171	173
National Lead	33⅞	34⅜
National Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf	16	25
New Cent. C.	35	43
N. Y. Air Brake	46	48
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	15

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	37
Norfolk So.	60	68
Nor. & West.	14	15
Nor. & West. pf	50	51
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Ore. R. & N. pf	69	72
Oregon S. L.	28	30
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅛	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Pacific Coast	24	26
Pac. Coast 1st pf	80	85
Pac. Coast 2d pf	56	60
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	66
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	122½	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	58	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	20¼	21¼
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	61	63
St. L. S. W. pf	10½	11¼
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf	78	85
St. P., M. & M.	153	156
St. P. & O. pf	150	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	59	59⅝
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝
Standard R. & T.	5⅝	6
Third Avenue	172	176
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Tol. & O. C. pf	..	40
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7	7⅝
Wells-F. Express	118	123
West Chi. St.	91½	92¼
Wis. Central	2	2⅞
Wis. Central pf	3	6

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000....94⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000....85
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000....70
10,000....70
1,000....70⅛
1,000....70
1,000....70
24,000....70⅛
7,000....70
1,000....70⅛
10,000....70
15,000....70¼
10,000....70⅛
10,000....70⅛
9,000....70⅛
6,000....70
15,000....69⅞
40,000....69⅞
10,000....69⅞
5,000....69⅞
1,000....69⅞
69,000....70
12,000....69⅞
3,500....69⅞
Gen 4s....69⅞
2,000....
500....94⅞
1,000....94
2,000....94⅛
2,000....94⅛
16,000....94⅛
6,000....94⅞
....94⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
10,000....
Registered....114
1,000....
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs....113¼
10,000....
10,000....108⅞
B & O con 5s, 1988....109
2,000....
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch....112⅞
7,000....
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s....110⅞
3,000....
Brooklyn R T 5s....120
5,000....
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s....108⅞
1,000....
Bklyn W & W Co 5s....114⅛
1,000....
Canada So 1st 5s....95
1,000....
Canada Southern 2d....108½
13,000....
Cent Ga Ry con 5s....109⅞
2,000....
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899....88⅞
2,000....
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s....103
3,000....
2,000....84¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st con 4s....84
2,000....
Chi, B & Q conv 5s....103½
5,000....
1,000....112¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s....112⅞
5,000....
5,000s20F....99⅞
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac 6s....99½
2,000....
I & D Div....118½
4,000....
I & D ext....145
14,000....
Chi, Mil & St P con 7s....145
1,000....
Chi, R I & P 6s reg....145
15,000....
Chi, R I & P deb 5s....129
1,000....
Chi Term Trans 4s....107
17,000....
Col & Ninth Av 1st....86¼
3,000....
Den & Rio Grande 1st....120½
1,000....
Den & Rio Grande 4s....108
15,000....
4,000....94
Detroit City Gas 5s....94¼
5,000....
11,000....92
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s....91⅞
1,000s20F....
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s....110
5,000....
Erie 1st con 7s....103
1,000....
Erie gen lien 3-4s....143
30,600....
Evans & T H 1st....73
1,000....
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st....114
3,000....
Knox & Ohio 1st....72⅞
3,000s20F....
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s....115
10,000....
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d....100½
1,000....106

L S & Mich So 1st reg
4,000....
Manhattan Ry con 4s....105½
1,000....
Metropolitan Elev 2d....96
10,000....
Met St Ry gen 5s....102⅞
2,000....
2,000....115
Mexican Inter 1st 4s....114½
9,000....
4,000....76¼
3,000....76
Mo, K & East 1st....76⅛
1,000c....
Mo, K & T 1st 4s....99½
1,000....
1,000....89⅞
11,000....90
Mo, K & T 2d....89⅞
5,000....
Mo, K & T of T 5s....65½
5,000....
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s....82½
500....
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s....78
2,000....
Nash, C & St L con....100
10,000....
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s....102
47,000....
10,000....95
3,000....96
37,000....94⅞
Registered....95
5,000....
Mich Cent col 3½s....94½
18,000....
N Y & N E 1st 6s....93
1,000....
N Y, O & W refdg 4s....113½
4,000....
Norf & W Ry con 4s....99⅞
10,000....
1,000....81⅞
Nor Pac gen lien 3s....81⅝
1,000....
1,000....63⅛
10,000....63⅜
10,000....63⅛
1,000....63⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s....63⅞
23,000....
2,000....98¼
1,000....98
8,000b3....98¼
7,000....98⅛
5,000s20F....98⅛
Nor Ry of Cal 5s....98⅛
9,000....
5,000....102½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div....102¼
6,000....
Ohio Southern 1st....105½
5,000....
Oregon Short Line 6s....83
2,000....
Oregon S L 1st con 5s....127½
1,000....
Pacific Coasts 1st 5s....104½
2,000....
Pac of Mo 1st 4s....103½
2,000s20F....
Penn Cos gtd 4½s....104½
2,000s5F....
4,000s20F....112⅞
Peo & Eastern inc....112⅞
1,000....
Pitts & Western 1st....16
1,000....
Pitts & Western 5s....92
1,000....
1,000....51
Reading Co gen 4s....50
1,000....
8,000....82
8,000....81⅞
Rio Grande West 1st....81½
9,000s20F....
2,000....89
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s....89
1,000....
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s....79
46,000....
10,000....98
1,500....98¼
20,000....98
23,000....98¼
St L & S F gen 5s....98⅞
1,000....
15,000....104¼
St P, M & M cons 6s, reduced to 4½s....104
5,000....
5,000s20F....107½
San An & Ar Pass 4s....107½
9,000....
15,000....66⅞
11,000....66⅞
21,000....66
10,000....66¼
1,000....66⅛
12,000....66⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st....66⅞
10,000....
5,000....106⅞
8,000....106¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s....106⅞
5,000....93⅞

Southern Ry, Memphis Div 1st
10,000....103
Standard R & T 6s
3,000....70
Standard R & T inc
1,000....
29,000....15⅞
Tex & N O con 5s....15
10,000....
Tex & Pac 1st 5s....97
28,000....
1,000....105½
2,000....105⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc....106
40,000....
39,000....43¼
15,000....43½
2,000....43⅝
2,000....43⅝
28,000....43⅝
30,000....43½
20,000....43⅝
30,000....43⅝
Tol & O C 5s, West Div....43
5,000....
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs....104
5,000....
Union Pacific 4s....91
22,000....
10,000....96⅞
27,000....96⅞
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs....96⅞
1,000....
5,000....59
5,000....59¼
10,000....59
10,000....58⅞
10,000....59
10,000....59⅛
10,000....59⅛
12,000....59⅛
3,000....59⅛
5,000....59⅛
5,000....59⅛
15,000....59⅛
5,000....58⅞
5,000....58⅞
5,000....58⅞
8,000....57⅞
5,000....58
5,000....58⅛
10,000....58
8,000....58⅞
5,000....58⅞
7,000....58½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
28,000....70⅞
11,000....70⅞
70,000....71
15,000....71⅛
10,000....71⅛
5,000....71
15,000....71⅛
15,000....71⅛
30,000....71⅛
5,000....71⅛
11,000....71⅛
21,000....71⅛
80,000....71⅞
10,000....72
25,000....72¼
20,000....72⅜
5,000....72⅛
11,000....72⅛
5,000....72⅛
30,000....72⅛
20,000....72⅛
7,000....72⅛
20,000....72¼
10,000....72⅞
51,000....72⅞
1,000....72⅞
40,000....72½
3,000....72¼
14,000....72¼
50,000....72¼
15,000....72⅞
5,000....72
17,000....72½
10,000....72¼
10,000....72⅛
5,000....72
5,000....71⅞
5,000....71⅞
49,000....71⅞
10,000....71⅞
5,000....71⅞
5,000....71⅞
20,000....71⅞
10,000....71⅞
25,000....71⅞
2,000....71⅞
6,000b3....71⅞
10,000....71⅞
15,000....71⅞
33,000....71⅞
7,000....71⅞
Wabash 2d 5s....71⅞
12,000....
West Shore gtd 4s, reg....87
1,000....
W N Y & P gen....107½
3,000....
West Union col trust 5s....54
1,000....
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs....110
1,000....
9,000....44¼
....44⅞

Total sales....$3,148,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,990	Am. Sug. Ref.	131⅞	133	131⅛	132¼
820	Am. Tobacco	118⅝	118⅝	118	118⅛
480	A. T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅛	33⅝	34
1,280	B'klyn Rapid T.	54½	55⅛	54⅛	54½
660	Central of N. J.	89½	89¼	88⅝	88⅞
8,810	C., B. & Q.	105	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
4,530	C., M. & St. P.	98⅛	98⅞	97⅞	98⅛
120	C., R. I. & P.	95¼	95½	95¼	95⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	Chi. & N. W.	127½	127½	127½	127½
20	Gen. Electric	38⅛	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
1,860	Louis. & Nash.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅝
1,020	Manhattan	104⅝	105⅛	104⅛	104⅜
280	Mo. Pacific	35	35	34½	34⅝
810	N. Y. Central	117⅛	117⅝	117	117
100	No. Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
560	No. Pacific pf	69½	69⅝	69⅛	69½
250	People's Gas	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
1,780	Reading	16½	17	16⅝	16⅝
940	Reading 1st pf	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39
260	Southern pf	30	30	30	30
220	U. S. Leath. pf	67⅝	67⅝	66¼	66⅝
210	U. P., D. & G.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
10	Union Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½
190	Union Pacific pf	59⅞	60⅛	59⅛	59⅞
30	U. S. Rubber pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
220	Western Union	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
30,920.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	70	70	70	70
4,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
18,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	71⅛	72⅞	71⅛	71⅞
$27,000.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week July	$29,512	$29,225	$28,993
From July 1	58,716	56,387	54,552
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week July	$119,858	$107,472	$107,445
From July 1	226,697	217,666	221,224
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week July	$79,670	$73,738	$70,751
From July 1	146,488	147,476	141,502
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
2d week July	$486,000	$477,000	$409,000
From Jan. 1	12,549,165	10,661,117	10,927,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week July	$200,631	$227,608	$192,550
From July 1	389,141	423,947	360,675
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week July	$74,700	$59,500	$69,603
From July 1	153,800	129,400	150,303
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week July	$25,137	$17,968	$27,609
From July 1	47,515	43,600	54,659
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week July	$5,497	$5,980	$5,339
From July 1	11,203	12,149	10,644
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week July	$21,281	$20,732	$21,315
From July 1	41,958	41,794	40,677
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week July	$5,109	$3,692	......
From July 1	9,613	7,166	......
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week July	$11,101	$10,253	$8,633
From Jan. 1	288,217	258,153	245,848
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
2d week July	$407,375	$396,015	$368,990
From July 1	796,525	768,370	746,185
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
2d week July	$210,821	$195,992	$195,972
From Jan. 1	7,053,783	6,999,150	5,223,604
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week July	$38,677	$44,287	$39,510
From July 1	73,255	83,157	75,930
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week July	$74,793	$80,611	$82,566
From July 1	144,549	155,817	157,721
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week July	$8,424	$6,700	$8,007
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,158	5,158	4,752
2d week July	$418,792	$363,770	$325,573
From July 1	809,218	709,825	645,617
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week July	$96,628	$96,511	$87,729
From Jan. 1	3,718,802	3,244,841	3,020,407
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week July	$233,858	$195,568	$230,529
From July 1	452,733	396,103	467,317
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
2d week July	$95,436	$101,217	$98,015
From July 1	190,536	199,250	187,823
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	5,386,043	4,680,859	4,709,820
Operating ex.	3,777,372	3,427,587	3,454,243
Net earnings	1,608,671	1,253,272	1,255,577
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for May—			
Gross earnings	132,371	90,831	81,011
Net earnings	31,817	16,570	15,948
Surplus	15,318	63	*1,004
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,296,104	1,158,608	1,112,162
Net earnings	358,170	311,906	223,118
Surplus	181,216	137,599	63,910

*Deficit.

RIO GRANDE JUNCTION for May—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	33,158	22,195	10,063
Net earnings	9,947	6,658	3,289
Surplus	2,239	*1,049	3,288
For six months—			
Gross earnings	172,263	127,851	44,352
Net earnings	51,661	38,355	13,306
Surplus	5,411	*7,894	13,305

*Deficit.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for June—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Net earnings	$53,629	$38,850	$76,546
Taxes & charges	47,479	47,777	47,884
Surplus	6,150	*8,927	28,662
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	416,324	267,304	459,688
Fixed charges	284,874	286,662	287,304
Surplus	131,452	*19,358	172,384

*Deficit.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants'	148
Am. Exchange	165	Merchants' Ex.	116
Central National	165	New York	232
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	800
Columbia	150	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Pacific	180
Continental	125	Republic	150
East River	130	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	950	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	110
Imp. & Traders'	480	Shoe & Leather	93
Irving	147½	State of New York	108
Leather Mfrs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	150
Mercantile	167		

There were sales of 22 shares of Park at 301@305.

National Wall Paper Company.

The sixth annual meeting of the stockholders and the election of officers and Directors of the National Wall Paper Company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's offices, 418 Broome Street. After the annual report was read and accepted the election was held, resulting as follows: President—Henry Burn; Vice President—Samuel A. Maxwell; Treasurer—William H. Mairs; Secretary—George W. White; Directors—Henry Burn, Samuel A. Maxwell, William H. Mairs, F. H. Hatzel, James E. Gledhill, W. R. Janeway, H. M. Washburn, R. D. Carey, F. Beck, George K. Birge, J. Janeway.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 19.—In the market to-day about the only feature was continued investment purchases of odd lots of the high-priced home railway shares. Reece Button gained ⅝ more, to 10⅛, with 11 bid just at the close. Calumet and Hecla was 5 lower, at 560. Other mining shares were neglected, though Cochiti was active "on the curb," selling at 7⅞, with 8⅛ bid later. A rise of 6, to 127, was recorded in Boston Electric Light. Bell Telephone was 1 better, at 274; Arcadian ½ lower, at 20½. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225⅛	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161	162
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf	118	119
Fitchburg pf	99⅞	100
Old Colony	192	193½
West End	85¼	85½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	3⅞	4¼
Arnold	15½	15⅞
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.80
Boston & Montana	204½	205½
Butte & Boston	23⅞	24
Calumet & Hecla	550	560
Centennial	14½	15
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46¼	46½
Pioneer (gold)	5½	5⅞
Quincy	116	117
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	156	..
Tecumseh	1⅛	2¼
Wolverine	28¼	28½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	273	274
Dominion Coal	21	..
Dominion Coal pf	106	108⅞
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	69	..
General Electric	38½	39
General Electric pf	93	94½
Illinois Steel	57	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	32	..
Pullman Palace Car	207½	208½
United States Oil	14⅛	14½
United States Rubber	28½	29½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	..	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23	23½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—There was no activity in stocks in to-day's market. Prices as a whole were better maintained and there seemed a disposition to take stocks at the low figures. Marsden was the most active, and, notwithstanding there were large blocks of it put out, it held steady around 5½. While trading in United Gas Improvement has fallen off, the stock is well supported around 108. Electric Storage was stronger, the preferred advancing to 32½ on the reports that the company had booked a number of large orders. Welsbach was fractionally higher. Pennsylvania Manufacturing sold off slightly. Philadelphia Traction was somewhat higher. The rest of the street railway stocks held firm at around the same figures as yesterday. There was little done in the steam railroad stocks. Pennsylvania advanced to 58¼. Reading securities were better supported. In the early trading they showed higher prices, although late in the day some realizing caused a slight falling off. The Choctaws were dull and firm.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20	..
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	28¼	28⅜
Northern Pacific pf	69⅞	69⅞
Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅜
Reading t. c.	8⅝	8¾
Reading 1st pf	19 9-16	19 11-16
Reading 2d pf	9⅞	10
St. Paul	98⅛	98¼
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	147	148
Philadelphia Traction	87⅝	88
Baltimore Consolidated	22⅛	22½
Union Traction	17⅛	17½
Electric Storage	30	30½
Electric Storage pf	32¼	33¼
United Gas Improvement	108⅛	108½
Welsbach Light	55	56
New Jersey Traction	48	49
American R. E. L.	2⅞	3
Marsden	5⅝	5½
Choctaw	21	21½
Choctaw pf	38¼	39
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, B.	17	17¼
Electric & People's 4s	88⅞	89
Equitable G. L. 5s	105¼	105½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	95½	95⅝
Cons. T. Pitts.	14⅛	14⅝
Cons. T. Pitts. pf	48⅝	49½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Biscuit common opened at 29¾, but sold down to 29⅛ at the close. The preferred brought 91. Steel and Wire common found buyers at 40, and 39½ at the close. West Chicago was dealt in sparingly around 92⅞@93¼. North Chicago sold at 211⅛. Diamond Match was sold at 138¼, except 50 shares, which went ¼ lower. Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds brought 55½, with some sales at 55. The stock was quoted at 3.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137⅞
National Biscuit Company, common	29½
National Biscuit Company pf	90½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅛
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28⅝
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	48½
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
West Chicago Street Railroad	92½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19½
American Steel & W. common	39⅞
American Steel & W. pf	89

Visiting Merchants in the City.

Quite a number of merchants from points west of the Mississippi River have already arrived in the city, many of them having registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association. These people did not wait for the reduced rates which will go into effect at St. Louis and Chicago in the early part of August, but availed themselves of the reduced rates for the convention known as the Baptist Young People's Union, held at Buffalo July 14 and 17.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Henry Voorse Brandenburg & Co. of New York City, to carry on a brokerage business; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Voorse Brandenburg, Charles Austin Bates, and William C. ...ilton, New York City.

...Edward Falls Land Company of Syracuse, to deal in real estate; capital, $35,000. Directors—... Powell, Philadelphia; A. Cady Palmer, Fay...ville; Daniel C. Gridley, Arthur Jenkins, ...n L. King, Thomas Hogan, Elbert F. Allen, ... Gills H. Stillwell, Syracuse.

Richmond Construction Company of Borough of Richmond, New York City, to do a general contracting business; capital, $25,000. Directors—...ha B. Newhall, Ellen Crossman, James Mc...gham, Guy A. Hubbard, and Charles J. ...th, Borough of Richmond, New York City.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

...ports of general merchandise from the ... of New York for the week were valued ... $9,388,410, against $9,228,722 in the previous week and $9,024,745 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since ... 1, $258,546,838, against $217,063,055 in ... corresponding period of last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$258,622,140
Gold reserve	185,045,424
Net silver	11,955,404
United States notes in the Treasury	44,541,305
Treasury notes of 1890	3,409,416
Total receipts this day	1,004,757
Total receipts this month	27,099,191
Total receipts this year	27,099,191
Total expenditures this day	1,865,090
Total expenditures this month	46,533,000
Total expenditures this year	46,533,000
Deposits in National banks	57,230,170
National bank notes received for redemption	247,181
Government receipts from customs	451,045
Internal revenue	541,220
Miscellaneous	11,791

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway: Five shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 151 per cent.; $10,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, 65¼ per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON BERLIN.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday closed up the store of Solomon Berlin, jeweler at 36 Forsyth Street, on an execution for $679 in favor of Isaac Lipshitz.

GEORGE V. MAYNARD.—William F. Quigley has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George V. Maynard of 62 Pearl Street by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of Alfred M. Seixas.

THOMPSON PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an attachment yesterday against the Thompson Phosphate Company for $5,949 in favor of Joseph B. Hinds, Jr., and a levy was made on some goods here in a warehouse.

HENRY B. COWLES.—Henry B. Cowles, grocer and liquor dealer of 148 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to J. Owen Moore, giving preferences to R. C. Williams & Co., $567, and Hayn & Day, $149. He began business there about four years ago.

AMERICAN WHEELMAN AND CYCLE TRADE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against The American Wheelman and Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company for $1,596 in favor of William A. C. Matthie on three notes. The company formerly had an office at 320 Broadway.

JEAN BRELIVET.—Henry Benoit has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jean Brelivet of 137 West Nineteenth Street, publisher of The Child, a monthly, and a book called the "Pictorial Church," on the application of Howard Lockwood & Co., judgment creditors for $1,814. He owes other creditors about $3,000.

MAX HAMBURGER.—Montague Lessler has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Max Hamburger of Max Hamburger & Co., formerly manufacturers of cloaks at 618 Broadway, by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. Max Hamburger & Co. made an assignment on Nov. 2, 1896, with liabilities of $27,000.

WOHLFARTH PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY.—The Sheriff made a levy yesterday at the place of business of the Wohlfarth Pharmaceutical Company, manufacturing chemists, at 36 Gold Street, on an execution for $992, in favor of Mary L. Anderson. The company was incorporated in January, 1890, with a capital stock of $10,000, and succeeded to the business of Mr. Wohlfarth, which had been established twenty years.

CHARLES LEWIS & BROTHERS.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings, at 315 Church Street, on two executions, aggregating $13,251, one on the judgment confessed on Monday by Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, the surviving partners, for $7,856, in favor of the estate of Jacob Cohn, and the other on a judgment confessed by them yesterday for $5,895, in favor of Isaac K. Cohn, on an assigned claim for balance due on loans made to the firm in 1893 and 1894 by Charles Lewis and Sophie Werner, as guardians of Gerard B. and Frederick Werner. Two of the merchandise creditors began proceedings yesterday to get their goods. Deputy Coroner Hillman received writs of replevin from Epstein Brothers for $664 worth of goods sold by Fleitman & Co., and from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $1,034 worth of woolens sold by Abegg & Rusch.

Out of Town.

BURLINGTON SHOE COMPANY.—The National Shoe nad Leather Exchange of Boston reports the assignment of the Burlington Shoe Company of Burlington, Vt. The assignee is Max L. Powell. The nominal assets amount to about $50,000; the liabilities about $45,000.

THE SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—In the Superior Court yesterday, at Hartford, Conn., Judge Prentise appointed Ezra B. Bailey of Windsor Locks temporary receiver of the Seymour Paper Company. Bonds were fixed at $30,000. A suit has been brought against the company for the appointment of a permanent receiver, which will be argued at the October term of the court. The plaintiffs are William J. Beacle of Newark, N. J.; Alfred R. Whitney of Morristown, N. J., executor of the will of George F. Nesbit; Josephine C. Thompson and Maude A. Thompson of Morristown, and Aaron C. Goodman of this city. Counsel could not agree upon a name for the temporary receiver, so the Judge selected Mr. Bailey.

Assignment Set Aside.

The assignment of Isidor Levison, manufacturer of cloth caps, formerly at 52 West Houston Street, made in October, 1896, to Max Gross, has been set aside by the referee of the Supreme Court on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Brommer, on behalf of the H. B. Claflin Company, Hathaway, Reynolds & Co., and Rothstein Brothers & Rythenberg, creditors of Mr. Levinson. His liabilities were about $24,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Gustave—The Arill Brothers Paper and Box Company....411
BOARDMAN, Lee C.—The Whitehead & Hoag Company....59
BEDELL, Elizabeth W.—R. Arnold, costs....79
BERLIN, Solomon—Isaac Lipshitz....679
BRENNAN, Patrick J., and Jacob Van Clief—W. M. Leslie and another....117
BRAND, Gustav D.—M. Brand, costs....226
CAMPBELL, Melissa—Clinton Wire Cloth Company....738
CARLEY, Earle E.—Michael Brennan and another....869
DITMARS, Henry P.—T. Norton....2,300
DRAKE, James—P. Wagner....216
DONOHUE, Laurence M.—T. P. Smith....276
EGGERS, George W., and Christian Repp—E. F. Kienle....113
GERARDI, Nicola—Bachmann Brewing Company....338
GIBNEY, Thomas P.—P. Fitzgibbon and another....109
HORNE, William—John Norton....316
HEESEMANN, George and Emma C. Lucy E. Turner, Catharine E. Steers, and Henry Masemann—J. Wazeter and another....320
HEESEMANN, Emma C., Lucy E. Turner, Catharine E. Steers, and Henry Masemann—August Nelson....1,100
HEESEMANN, Emma C., Lucy E. Turner, Catharine E. Steers, and Henry Masemann—Vincenzo Cirrito and others....800
HEESEMANN, Emma C., Catharine E. Steers, and Henry Masemann—Joseph Nykerk....717
HARRA, Henry B.—P. McGovern....94
JOHNSTON, Walter R.—W. Pollock....183
JOHNSEN, Amund—Julius Briefer....910
JOHNSEN, Amund—W. F. Weber and another....267
JOHNSON, George P.—Bank of the Metropolis....844
KEHOE, John—John Spence....1,967
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Isaac K. Cohn....5,895
LENNON, Anna J.—Foskett & Bishop Company....2,050
LATHERS, Marion—Harry E. Lee....670
LEWIS, Joseph—S. Danzer....69
LOUGHREY, Susan—Metropolitan Street Railway Company....108
LESTER, Julius—Consolidated Ice Company....85
MINGLE, Sampson Q.—Pierce, Butter & Pierce Manufacturing Company....172
MULLALY, John B. A.—R. Lagai and another....109
MOFFETT, James W.—George J. Gould and others, executors, &c....274
MALLARD, Henry—A. W. Haviland....437
MIKES, Frank—Third Avenue Railroad Company....69
NADLER, Herman—A. K. Powell and another....475
NEUER, Peter—M. Stiner....42
PHELAN, William C.—William Dickerman, costs....287
PULVER, John C. and Charles—Shelby Steel Tube Company....301
ROSENBLUTH, Miles and Emma—F. Riecke....16
ROOT, George W.—The Lawyers' Surety Company....1,111
RAICHLE, Barbara—A. Strauss....279
RYTTENBERG, Isaac—J. Wielar....973
RANOUS, George E.—The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company and another, costs....100
RANOUS, George E.—E. Sherwood, costs....71
ROGGE, Wilhelmine—H. Meinken....78
RITT, James—G. Bothner....101
RIDAL, Annie—New York Breweries Companies, Limited....328
SCHNEIDER, Edward—J. Fish....33
STONE, Frederick J.—P. H. Curtiss and another....233
SABATER, Mary E.—L. Tiffany, executor, deficiency....537
SIMMONS, Henry E.—E. H. Buzzell....781
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Charles J. Crowley....319
THE AMERICAN WHEELMAN AND Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company—William A. C. Matthie....1,596
WATSON, Edward H. and George D.—John D. Wing and others....5,558
WEIDERMAN, Rosa—B. Sulinki and another....327
WOOD, James E.—E. F. Kienle....38
WAGNER, Mary T. and Daniel B.—H. J. Horn, costs....178

Suit to Set Aside Assignment.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by C. H. Montanye to have the assignment made by Macy & Pendleton, Jan. 17 last, set aside. The defendants named in the suit are William F. Pendleton, Charles C. Macy, H. G. Curtis, and N. Murphy. Mr. Montanye alleges in his complaint that the assignment is fraudulent, and was made for the purpose of hindering creditors in collecting claims against the firm and to prevent the recovery of a judgment of $658 in favor of Montanye. Macy held a seat on the Stock Exchange, worth $20,000. After the firm's indebtedness in the Exchange had been settled there were $17,000 left, which was paid over to the assignee of the firm.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.90
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.85
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, July 19.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@80c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 2 corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¾@34c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 25½@26½c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, 32@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.75@$9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.45@$5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.05@$6.15; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Following the bearish feeling that has obtained for some weeks if not months past in cotton circles, there is some hesitation on the part of the contingent heretofore more or less conspicuous as sellers for short account. Latterly private cotton crop advices have not been running so uniformly favorable, and now that yellow fever has made its appearance among the troops at Tampa, the possibility of a spread of the scourge to a greater or less extent through the cotton belt is being recognized as a significant factor bearing on the question of securing and marketing the crop. This or some other view has produced a change in sentiment abroad, as well as in this country, and while speculation has not broadened to any great extent, the bears are showing considerable uneasiness. Yesterday's Government report read from the Superintendent's desk at about 2 o'clock was certainly very bearish, yet it failed to encourage the bears to increase their short interest. The market yesterday morning opened steady at an advance of 2@4 points. There was a further rise of 2@3 points, with covering by local shorts and buying by commission houses a feature of the first call, and for the rest of the forenoon. Later the market eased off, partially as the outside element failed to put in an appearance to the extent expected or hoped for. Wall Street parties in particular refrained from taking any active interest. The market was finally quiet at unchanged prices to a net advance of 1@2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July				5.95@5.96
August	5.99	6.01	5.96	5.96@5.97
September	5.96	5.99	5.95	5.95@5.96
October	5.99	6.01	5.97	5.97@5.98
November	5.98	6.01	5.98	5.97@5.98
December	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.00@6.01
January	6.04	6.07	6.03	6.03@6.04
February				6.07@6.08
March	6.11	6.13	6.10	6.10@
April				6.13@6.14
May	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16@6.18

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Middling, uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 320b; January-February, 320½s; February-March, 321s; March-April, 321½b; April-May, 322½s; July, 324b; July-August, 324b; August-September, 323½s; September-October, 322b; October-November, 321b; November-December, 320b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅞
September	72½	73⅜	72⅛	73⅜
December	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73⅛
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37
September	38⅝	38⅞	37⅞	38
December	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	26⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.87

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74¼	75⅛	74¼	75¼
September	67⅝	68 11-16	67⅞	68⅜
December	67¼	68⅝	67⅝	68½
Corn—				
July	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜
September	34	34¼	33⅜	33⅝
December	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34
Oats—				
July	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼
September	19⅞	19 15-16	19½	19⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.50
September	5.72½	5.72½	5.60	5.60
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.60
September	5.77½	5.77½	5.62½	5.65
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.72½
September	10.07½	10.10	9.82½	9.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The only feature in wheat yesterday was a strong advance in the last hour, which left final prices ¼@1⅛c net higher, latter on distant deliveries. Previous to this bulge the market had been absolutely neglected, the entire forenoon range not exceeding ⅛c, and sales being the smallest in many weeks. The late strength was started by less favorable crop news from the Northwest, where reports heretofore have been of a most bearish character and one of the main factors in operations on the short side. Following up this news was a heavy decrease in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, amounting to 6,748,000 bushels, or over 2,000,000 bushels in excess of the reduction at corresponding time last year. The decrease noted in American stocks was about the same as our official visible, but the reduction in Europe was unusually heavy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—July, 87c; September, 67¾@67⅞c; December, 66⅞c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 84¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 19.—No. 1 Northern cash, 85½c; July, 85½c; September, 69¾c; December, 67¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; September, 70½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 30c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 27½@28½c; track white, 29½@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55c asked, free on board, afloat; 49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Market dull; malting, 45@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5.05; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.70, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.05. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—Flour, first patents, $4.65@$4.85; second patents, $4.50@$4.60; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 6¾c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western, S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3¾c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. LARD—5.85c; city lard, 5.15c; refined, South America, 6.50c; Continent, 6.05c; Brazil, kegs, 7.60c; compound, city, 4⅝@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅝@6⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm; 37s. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Yesterday's coffee market was, for the most part, a market in name only. Nothing was done on the call; up to 12 M. sales had been confined to 2,250 bags, and at 2:30 P. M. only about 3,000 bags had changed hands. Up to that hour the market had scarcely changed a hair as compared with Monday's closing prices. The news from Europe was destitute of feature, and showed much the same conditions abroad as prevail here. The receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos were noticeably less; but this was taken to be only the happening of a day; popular expectation has been adjusted for a large average movement, and it will take a series of disappointing receipts to change the current conviction that present large supplies are to be materially increased. In this view all classes of buyers are disposed to refrain from anticipating wants, while speculation holds aloof and the general situation continues to show a weak undertone.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.45
August				5.35@5.45
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
October				5.50@5.55
November				5.50@5.60
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.65
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
February				5.65@5.75
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April				5.75@5.80
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$300. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Havre—¼ franc net higher; January, 36.00; February, 36.00; March, 36.25; April, 36.50; May, 36.75; June, 37.00; July, 35.00; August, 35.00; September, 35.25; October, 35.25; November, 35.50; December, 35.75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans—Marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.45@$1.47½; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; do, medium, choice, $1.25@$1.27½; do, fair to good, $1.05@$1.20; do, pea, choice, $1.20@$1.22½; do, fair to good, $1.05@$1.10; do, red kidney, choice, $1.90@$1.95; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.80; do, white kidney, choice, $1.45; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, Lima, California, $1.95@$2. Green peas, barrels, 75@77½c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, barrels, 90c; do, bags, 85@90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 17c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@15½c; do, State, extras, 16½@17c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@15c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 15@15½c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, Welsh tubs, fancy, 15c; do, firsts, 14c; do, thirds to seconds, 12@13c; State dairy tins, &c., 12@14c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 14@14½c; do, firsts, 13@13½c; do, seconds, 12@12½c; Western dairy, finest, 13½@14c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13c; factory, extras, 13c; do, firsts, 12½c; do, seconds, 12c; do, lower grades, 11@11½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7¼@7⅜c; do, choice, 7@7⅛c; do, white, fancy, 7⅛@7¼c; do, choice, 6⅞@7c; do, good to prime, 6½@6¾c; do, common to fair, 5½@6¼c; do, small, colored, fancy, 8c; do, white, 7½@7¾c; do, good to choice, 7@7½c; do, common to fair, 5½@6½c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; do, large, choice, 5½@5¾c; part skims, small, choice, 5½@5¾c; do, large, choice, 5@5¼c; do, good to prime, 4¼@4¾c; do, common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 16c; State and Pennsylvania, 14@15c; Western, best, 14c; do, fair to good, per thirty-dozen case, $3@$3.30; do, inferior, $2.70@$2.85; dirties, $1.30@$2.70; checks, $1@$2.10.

FRUITS — FRESH—Apples, Southern, green, per bbl, $1.50@$3; do, Jersey, $1.50@$2.50; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do, near-by, per bushel box, 50c@$1; peaches, Southern, per carrier, 75c@$1.12; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60c@$1; plums, Southern, per carrier, $1@$1.50; grapes, South Carolina, Moore's Early, per 24-lb case, $1.50@$2; do, Delaware, $2.50@$3; do, Niagara, $2.50@$3; pineapples, Florida, per case, $1@$3.75; currants, per quart, 5@6c; do, black, 4@6c; raspberries, red, per pint, 3@4c; do, blackcap, 2½@4c; huckleberries, per quart, 5@7c; blackberries, upper Jersey, per quart, 4@6c; do, South Jersey, 3@5c; gooseberries, per quart, 4@7c; watermelons, per carload, $150@$250; do, per 100, $20@$30; do, small to medium, $8@$15; muskmelons, per bushel basket, 50c@$2.50.

FRUITS — DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9¼@9½c; do, choice, 9c; do, good to prime, 8@8½c; do, common to fair, 5¼@7¼c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 2¼@3½c; do, Southern, 2¼@3c; do, sliced, 3@4c; do, chopped, 3¼@3½c; do, cores and skins, 2c; raspberries, evaporated, 9@10c; do, sun-dried, 8c; blackberries, 8@8½c; huckleberries, 4½@5½c; cherries, 8½@9c; apricots, California, Moor Park, 10@13c; do, Royal, 8@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; prunes, California, 3½@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 11@12c; do, common to fair, 7@10c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 6@9c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 30@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, no grade, 20@30c; straw, long rye, 30@40c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY — ALIVE — Spring chickens, Western, per lb, 12@13c; do, Southern, 11@11½c; fowls, 10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 40@60c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 15@20c.

POULTRY—DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 7@8c. Chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, per lb, 17@18c; do, poor to fair, 12@15c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 14@15c; do, scalded, average best, 13@14c; do, under 3 lb to pair, 11½@12½c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, choice, 10c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 9@9½c; do, Western, scalded, prime, light weights, 9½@10c; old cocks, Western, 6c. Ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 10½c; do, Long Island, Spring, 10c; do, Western, Spring, 8@7c. Geese, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 15c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2; do, mixed, $1.50@$1.75; do, small and poor, $1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island and Jersey, per bbl, $2.25@$2.50; do, Southern, $2@$2.50; do, common, $1@$1.75; beets, Long Island, per 100 bunches, $1@$1.25; carrots, per 100, $1; cabbages, Long Island, per 100, $2.50@$5; cucumbers, Jersey, per box, 25@40c; do, Norfolk, per basket, 25c; do, per bbl, 75c; cauliflowers, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; celery, per dozen, 5@25c; eggplants, Jersey, per basket, $1.25@$2; do, per box, $1@$1.25; green corn, Hackensack, per 100, $1.50@$2; do, other Jersey, 50c@$1; lettuce, Long Island, per bbl, 50@75c; do, Boston hothouse, per dozen, 30@35c; onions, Egyptian, per bag, $2.25@$2.40; do, Connecticut, red, $2.25@$2.75; do, Orange County, red, per bag, $1.50@$2; do, Orange County and Jersey, white, per bbl, $2@$2.75; do, Jersey, yellow, per bbl, $2.25@$2.75; do, Long Island, red, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Southern potato, per bbl, $1.75@$2.50; do, per basket, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, white, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; peppers, Jersey, per box, $1@$1.25; peas, per bag, $1.50@$2; rhubarb, per 100, 75c@$1.25; radishes, per 100, 50@75c; string beans, Long Island, per bag, $1.50@$2; squash, Southern, per bbl crate, 50c@$1; do, Jersey, per box, 40@50c; turnips, white, per 100, $2; do, Jersey, Russia, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, Jersey, per box, $1@$2; do, per basket, 50@75c; do, Norfolk, per carrier, 75c@$1.25; do, Savannah and Charleston, 25@50c; do, Mississippi and Tennessee, 25@35c.

SUNDRIES.—California, extracted, per lb, 5½@6½c; do, Southern, per gallon, 50@55c. Nuts—Peanuts quiet, but held firmly; handpicked quoted at 4¾@5c per lb; No. 1 Spanish, shelled, steady, at 4½@4½c; Virginia, No. 1, at 3¾@4c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 5-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern, Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; valley, No. 1, 18@20c; valley, No. 2, 20@22c; valley, No. 3, 19@20c; valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45@$1.47½; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.95; N, 2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, July 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 24½@25. Resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 25c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—Turpentine, 24c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper, ingots, $11.50; tin, $15.60; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.50.

QUICKSILVER—From 1 to 25 flasks, 58c per lb; from 25 to 100 flasks, $43 per flask; 100 flasks and over, $42.50 per flask.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Cable slow.

CALVES—Veals, $5.50@$6.75; 1 car Western, $5.35; buttermilks nominal; city-dressed veals, 8¼@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; "culls," $2.75; lambs, $5@$6.60; no choice stock here.

HOGS, $4.25@$4.50.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Nosey Finished Second but Was Disqualified for Fouling Two Other Horses.

MAHER RODE THREE WINNERS

Rare Perfume Was Tired from the Repeated Breakaways, and When Challenged in the Stretch Would Have Lost with a Less Skillful Jockey.

If Tod Sloane does not soon recover sufficiently from his illness to take his place in the saddle he will be in danger of having his popularity eclipsed by "Denny" Maher, A. J. Joyner's clever lightweight. Maher has been riding cleverly and in great luck recently, and yesterday, out of four mounts, he landed three winners. With one of these winners—Rare Perfume, in the fifth race, a handicap for two-year-olds—the victory was due also to Maher's skill, for with a less careful jockey on his back the colt would not have won. He led throughout the five-furlong journey, but repeated breakaways, in which he was always in front, caused him to spend his speed, and when it came to a drive in the stretch he was tired out, and only Maher's clever nursing of his speed and the jockey's persistent drive enabled him to win by a head. Jean Ingelow ran second to Rare Perfume all of the way, and in the stretch, when the latter began to tire, Doggett rushed Jean Ingelow up and was catching the leader at every stride. But Maher dug the spurs into the favorite's sides, and the latter managed to win by a scant head.

The fourth race—a handicap at three-quarters of a mile—was an interesting one, for at the finish there was not daylight between the first six horses. Trolley and Isidor showed the way for the others for the first half mile, but on the turn into the stretch Isidor was evidently in trouble and began to drop back. Royal Stag, the South African horse, owned by J. Storey Curtis, who was played as a "good thing" by the talent, made a rush then and passed Trolley, but Maher brought Orion up with a rush on the outside, and Sims followed him with Sanders, and both passed Royal Stag and finished in the order named, Orion half a length before Sanders.

Whistling Con was far and away the best horse in the third race at a mile, and won from start to finish. There were only three other starters, and they became so entangled at the head of the stretch that bumping was in order, and in the mix-up Nosey brushed Merlin to one side, so that the latter almost knocked Longacre off his feet. Whistling Con won in a canter by a length and a half, but Nosey, who finished second and who was responsible for the fouling, was disqualified and the place given to Merlin.

Contintal, who had won his two previous races, scored another win in the sixth race, and showed up as a really fair plater. He was in front all the way, and had only to canter to beat Her Own, who came fast at the finish.

Endeavor, a 50 to 1 shot, captured the first race, and the friends of a former Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who is said to own her, won a lot of money over the result. The second race was won by Ben Viking, a 10 to 1 shot. Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $300 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.
1—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4 years, by Uncas-Essayez II., 100 pounds, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1 ....(Jones)
2—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 102, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ....(Coylie)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 102, 50 to 1 ....(O'Connor)
Forget, 100, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Swamp Angel, 100, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Concord, 105, 7 to 5, (Hamilton;) The Governor, 110, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Athy, 100, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Aurum, 105, 40 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won $400 since May 18; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.
1—Ben Viking, T. P. Hayes's br. c., by Long Taw or Viking-Sorceress, 112 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ....(James)
2—Incandescent, John Daly's br. f., 109 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10 ....(Maher)
3—Sir Florian, Frank Reagan's ch. g., 111, 3 to 1 ....(Doggett)
Tyrba, 112, 10 to 1, (James;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Clap Trap, 109, 30 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Goblin, 112, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won more than one race in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.
1—Whistling Con, F. C. O'Reilly's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Connemara, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out ....(Sims)
*—Nosey, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 106, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4 ....(Hamilton)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 106, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1 ....(O'Connor)
3—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 106, 30 to 1 ....(Moody)
Won in a drive by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.
*Nosey finished second, but was disqualified for fouling, and Merlin was placed second and Longacre third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14½.
1—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4 years, by Hanover-Blessing, 103 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ....(Maher)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 3, 115, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5 ....(Sims)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 5, 125, 3 to 1 ....(Taral)
Isidor, 127, 5 to 2, (Hamilton;) Trolley, 116, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Fleeting Gold, 90, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Billall, 88, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lambent, 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Premier, 100, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds that have not won more than one race. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.
1—Rare Perfume, John Daly's b. c., by Ludwig-Early Blossom, 119 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Maher)
2—Jean Ingelow, James Monro's b. f., 111, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 ....(Doggett)
3—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 115, 15 to 1 ....(O'Connor)
Hurricane, 119, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Muggins, 126, 11 to 5, (Taral,) and Water Girl, 110, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41½.
1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Alleen, 102 pounds, 3 to 5 and out ....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 99, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5 ....(O'Connor)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 108, 10 to 1 ....(Hamilton)
Doggett, 108, 9 to 2, (Doggett,) and Master James, 112, 30 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished as named.
Won in a gallop by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lansdale	113	Songster	101
Mizpah	113	Philip	101
High Priest	104	Long Acre	99

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Somers	110	Savory	89
Improvident	104	Hop Scotch	89
Requita	101	Sunny Stream	87
Mount Clemens	98	Five o'Clock	86
Lifeguard	98	Morning	86
Tophet	98	Fad Fly	86
Miss Newington	92	Al Reeves	86
Ben Blue	92	Colonel Tenny	84

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Torstenson	111	Vigenta	111
Lindley Murray	111	Maximo Gomez	108
Van Antwerpt	111	Fleeting Gold	106
Field Lark	111	Belle of Erin	106
Howland	111	Tabouret	106
Mazello	111		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Our Johnny	112	Hats Off	102
Ben Ronald	109	Campania	97
Rotterdam	108	General Maceo	89
Leedeville	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Imitation	117	Ben Viking	109
Kirkwood	116	Queen's Badge	108
Cormorant	114	Diminutive	108

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Big Strive	157	Brown Red	140
Kinvarra	141	Amus	128
Shaits	140	Rhinestrom	125

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 19.—The second day of the blue ribbon races was disappointing. The great Merchants and Manufacturers' Trotting Stake, in which seventeen starters were ready, and on which several thousands of dollars were already in the auction pools, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain and muddy track, and only one event was finished to-day in addition to the final heat of the 2:04 pace, which had been left unfinished Monday. Summaries:

2:15 Pacing.—Purse $2,000.

Redlinda, b. m., by Redlinda, (West)	1	1	3	1
Harry Omer, g. g., (Drydon)	4	2	1	2
Journeyman, b. h., (O'Neil)	5	5	2	3
Minneta, ro. m., (Nothaway)	3	4	4	dr.
Rhoda Farrand, b. m., (Ketcham)	2	3	dis.	
Bowery Boy, b. g., (Lapham)	Dis.			

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:20¾; 2:13½.

2:16 Trotting.—Purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Wilson)	2	5	1	1
Judge-at-law, br. h., (Beaver)	4	1	3	3
Sister Alice, b. m., (McHenry)	3	6	2	5
Belle M., ch. m., (Thayer)	7	2	5	6
Ellert, br. g., (Van Bokelen)	6	7	7	2
Castleton, br. g., (Spear)	5	3	6	4
Askey, br. h., (Wright)	1	4	4	dis
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	8	8	8	dr.

Time—2:16; 2:16¼; 2:16; 2:17¼.

At Troy.

TROY, July 19.—A large crowd attended the opening day's races at Rensselaer Park to-day. Summary:

2:37 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400. (Unfinished.)

Hurricane, blk. g., (Renick)	4	2	1	1
Mary Hill, b. m., (Kilborn)	3	1	2	3
Nelly Conway, g. m., (Smith)	1	3	3	4
Audacity, ch. g., (Rowe)	7	4	4	2
Dolly Duroc, b. f., (Hyde)	2	5	7	8
Ildico, b. m., (McDonald)	5	7	10	5
Miss Shaw, blk. m., (Turner)	9	8	5	6
Sabouleh, b. m., (Green)	6	6	9	7
Tom Leary, g. g., (Leary)	10	10	6	10
Dolly Patchen, b. m., (Height)	8	12	8	11
Abbie X., b. m., (Manee)	11	11	11	9
Margarite, b. m., (Thomas)	12	9	12	dr

Time—2:22½; 2:21; 2:23; 2:23.

2:11 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400. (Unfinished.)

Democracy, g. h., (Emerson)	5	1	1
Woodshed, ch. s., (Sterling)	1	8	7
Effie Powers, b. m., (Scott)	2	4	3
Connor, blk. g., (Maguire)	3	2	5
Rocky P., ch. s., (Kilborn)	6	3	2
Ambulator, —, (Frazer)	8	5	4
Simmons, br. g., (Emerson)	4	6	dr
Sir Alcantara, —, (Liekert)	7	7	6

Time—2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:13¾.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 19.—The races at Springdale Park to-day resulted as follows:

2:20 Class.—Purse $200.

Sou Mac, ch. m.	1	1	1
Falcon, ro. h.	3	2	2
Mason Boy, b. g.	2	8	7
Choragus, b. c.	7	3	4
Peek-a-boo, ch. m.	5	5	3
George K., b. g.	4	4	5
Daphne, ch. m.	6	7	8
Caleb P.	8	6	6
Belle M., b. m.	9	dr.	

Time—2:25½; 2:22¾; 2:25¼.

2:17 Class.—Purse $300.

Edward G., b. g., (J. H. Bronson, New Haven)	1	1	1
Minturn, b. c.	2	2	3
Charlie G., blk. g., (Worcester)	3	5	2
Balloon Jib, b. g.	4	4	4
Alley Boy, b. g.	Dis.		

Time—2:16; 2:17; 2:18.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 19.—The Central New York Circuit opened a four days' series of horse racing here to-day under the direction of the Auburn Turf Club. Results: 2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300. Jack D. won, Bunting second, Caseo third. Best time, 2:23¼. 2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300. Joe Mark won, L. H. Chase second, Medici third. Best time, 2:24½. 2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300. Ben E. won, King Alcantara second, Durango third. Best time, 2:20¼.

THE VIENNA CHESS GAMES.

The Thirty-fourth Round Played Off by the Contestants.

VIENNA, July 19.—This morning the thirty-fourth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at the local chess club, when the order of play was the following: Janowski vs. Tarrasch, Pillsbury vs. Alapin, Blackburne vs. Walbrodt, Showalter vs. Burn, Schlechter vs. Trenchard, Marco vs. Baird, Steinitz vs. Caro, Maroczy vs. Lipke, Tschigorin vs. Schiffers, and Halprin a bye.

At 2 o'clock the first adjournment was taken. Pillsbury had beaten Alapin, Schlechter had worsted Trenchard, Marco had vanquished Baird, and Maroczy and Lipke had drawn. The other games were adjourned, to be resumed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Walbrodt and Schiffers seemed to have winning chances, but the other games were adjourned in even positions.

This evening the following results in the close tournament were recorded: Janowski beat Tarrasch, Blackburne lost to Walbrodt, Showalter won from Burn; Steinitz and Caro drew, and Schiffers beat Tschigorin.

The records of the players follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10	15	Pillsbury	25½	7½
Baird	9	24	Schiffers	15½	17½
Blackburne	15½	17½	Schlechter	20	14
Burn	18	15	Showalter	13½	19½
Caro	12½	20½	Steinitz	22½	11½
Janowski	23	10	Tarrasch	25	8
Halprin	14	19	Trenchard	6	27
Lipke	18½	14½	Tschigorin	18½	14½
Marco	16	18	Walbrodt	15½	17½
Maroczy	18½	15½			

The pairing for the thirty-fifth round, which will be played to-morrow, is: Lipke vs. Steinitz, Caro vs. Marco, Baird vs. Schlechter, Trenchard vs. Showalter, Burn vs. Blackburne, Walbrodt vs. Pillsbury, Alapin vs. Janowski, Tarrasch vs. Schiffers, Halprin vs. Tschigorin, and Maroczy a bye.

THE ONE PRICELESS GAIN.

Gen. Felix Agnus in The Baltimore American.

It seems to me that, however great the profits of this war may be in extending our territory and our power and our wealth abroad, they are small in comparison with the one priceless gain at home. I refer, of course, to the absolute death of sectionalism, the family quarrel which could only be ended completely by some supreme event like a moral contest calling for the best of manhood from all our people. Much has been said about it and much will be said, but surely no one can appreciate what it means more than the people of this city, where the two sections meet, and where the hands of the North and the South have been clasped in irrevocable friendship. We have not very far to look to find that what we thought could only be accomplished by a miracle a few years ago has come about by perfectly natural means. We have held reunions; we have made speeches declaring that the civil war was over; we have pledged each other as friends who were foes; we have filled thousands of columns with amiable declarations, and the spirit of reconciliation and harmony has dwelt over us and among us. And yet the sectionalism remained. Deny it as we would, it refused to go. The North made averments unendingly, but it drew in its pursestrings at Mason and Dixon's line. The South proclaimed the Yankee a brother, and then gathered him in on its corner lots whenever it could. The language was all right, but in some way or another the hostility found a vent. And thus it went from month to month and year to year.

We all know what the effects were. Loss of opportunity and loss of production, friction where there should have been co-operation, hesitation where there should have been a union for progress. The South suffered most because the capital it needed was in the North, and the North would not let it go. So years were lost and good people who should have grown rich together remained poor apart. That something which was to unite them did not arrive until this war for humanity sent a clarion call—clear, full, and high—above the narrowness and prejudice of the workaday world and brought the chivalry and manhood loyally and beautifully together under the one flag. When Union and Confederate joined in the service of liberty and humanity sectionalism died its natural death. And over its grave there can be no mourning. A brighter, better, and greater day dawned when the old darkness disappeared, and this is the gain that makes the war a blessing even if we acquire new troubles with all of our new possessions.

Age of French Politicians.

From The Paris Messenger.

The average age for a French Cabinet Minister is decreasing. Half a century ago it was 65 years and more; during the first years of the Third Republic it was 60 years; now it is a little more than 50 years. To be precise, the average age of each of the Ministers in M. Brisson's Cabinet is 53 years. M. Brisson is the oldest at 63 years. He is followed by M. Sarrien, who is 58, and M. Lockroy, who is 56. The youngest member of the Cabinet is M. Cavaignac, who is 45 years of age. Statesmen take hold of the portfolios of office at a much earlier age in this country, as a comparison of the ages of French Ministers with the members of the present British Cabinet sufficiently shows.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game from the Louisville Team in the Rain.

GAME CALLED IN THE SIXTH

A Brace of Hits in the Fourth Inning and Cunningham's Wildness in the Fifth Gave the Locals a Victory —Brooklyns Defeat St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	52	27	.658
Boston	49	29	.628
Cleveland	47	29	.618
Baltimore	45	29	.608
Chicago	45	35	.563
New York	41	35	.539
Pittsburg	41	36	.532
Philadelphia	33	40	.452
Brooklyn	32	42	.432
Washington	29	47	.382
Louisville	24	55	.304
St. Louis	24	58	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Louisville, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 2.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 3.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New Yorks closed their present series with the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday with another victory, making their record ten victories out of the last eleven games played. The game was not completed owing to a storm, but while it lasted it was a close contest. Rusie was pitted against Cunningham. The latter was partly the cause of the locals' defeat last Friday, and he was quite as effective yesterday, but was a bit wild. He was hit safely twice in the fourth inning, enabling the New Yorks to score the tieing run, and in the fifth he seemed unable to handle the wet ball. He gave two bases on balls, and, with the bases all occupied, Kittridge was unable to hold a swift outcurve, and the locals scored what proved to be the winning run. Rusie did well with a wet ball, and his clean single in the fourth helped to win the game, Grady, who scored the run, being advanced a base on the hit.

The day was entirely unfit for baseball. When the game began heavy black clouds gathered over the grounds, and it was so dark after the first inning that the game was stopped for nearly half an hour. When the game was resumed a light rain was falling. While the visitors were at the bat in the sixth inning the rain came down in torrents, and when the half was completed the game was called.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Dexter, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0	Wagner, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	0	0	H. Davis, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Clark, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Ritchey, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Clingm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Cunnin'm, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	18	8	0	Total	1	4	15	3	0

New York .... 0 0 0 1 1 —2
Louisville .... 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—New York. Stolen bases—Dexter, (2,) H. Davis. Two-base hit—Kittridge. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Double play—Doyle and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Cunningham, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 1; by Cunningham, 1. Passed ball—Kittridge. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 4. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

The St. Louis Team Played Carelessly and Made a Poor Showing.

The St. Louis team was again beaten by the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday. The Westerners displayed very little form, and were easily beaten. Lachance resumed his old position at first base for the home team, Tucker having been sold to the St. Louis Club. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Lach'ce, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	Gross, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	3	2	1	3	0	Decker, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Clements, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	2	3	1	Quinn, ss.	0	1	5	3	0
Grim, c.	0	2	4	2	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2
Dunn, p.	1	2	2	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0 6 [sic]	1
Total	7	13	27	11	1	Total	1	8	24	13	5

Brooklyn .... 0 1 0 1 3 2 0 0 .—7
St. Louis .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Hallman, Magoon, Stenzel. Two-base hit—Clements. Double plays—Magoon and Lachance; Lachance, unassisted. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Jones. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Passed ball—Grim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 4. Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Assistant umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cleveland, 8; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Clevelands won to-day's game by bunching their hits in the fifth inning. Score:

Washington .... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Cleveland .... 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 .—8

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 5. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Swaim, Weyhing, and McGuire; Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, July 19.—Gardner, with the assistance of Ely, won the game for the Pittsburgs to-day, the former by good pitching and the latter by phenomenal fielding and timely batting. Score:

Pittsburg .... 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0—6
Boston .... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Boston, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Schriver; Boston, Klobedanz, Lewis, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

League Games Postponed.

Rain caused the postponement of three games yesterday. In Washington the Clevelands were scheduled to play two games. The first, however, was called off. The Philadelphia-Cincinnati game was called in the second inning, with the score 1 to 0 in favor of the Philadelphias. The Chicagos were also unable to play in Baltimore.

One of Schley's Ancestors.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A great-granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Schley writes to The Sun as follows: "From The Key, an old paper published in Fredericktown in 1798, I extract the following from a sketch of Frederick County: 'The first house was built by Mr. Thomas Schley in 1746. This gentleman died in the year 1790, aged seventy-eight, after having had the satisfaction of seeing a dreary wood, late the habitation of bears, wolves, deer, &c., and the occasional hunting ground of the gloomy savage, converted into a flourishing town, surrounded by a fertile country, smiling with yellow harvests and comfortable farmhouses, interspersed with handsome seats, the happy reward of enterprising, persevering industry.' Now Commodore Schley has no need to blush at the origin of his great-great-grandfather, Mr. Thomas Schley, (full name, John Thomas Schley,) for he was a scholar and a Christian gentleman, a member of the German Reformed Church, and to a society of that denomination there was usually attached a schoolmaster, who in the minister's absence read the service and instructed the children. Many of the children of the early inhabitants of the town owed their education to him—given freely and without compensation, for the good of the place. He was a wealthy man and large landowner."

Schley, Schlew, Schlain.

From The London Globe.

The Spanish-American war may be credited with the introduction of a new verb conjugated since the naval battle at Santiago, somewhat as follows: From American sources: Present tense, Schley; past tense, Schlew; past participle (Spanish), Schlain.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Amounts Involved in Private Contract Dealing—Transactions at Auction.

Martin Metzger has bought from the estate of Edward Delafield the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 50 by 110.

Anton Hupfel, the brewer, is the buyer of the Schramm place, consisting of a mansion and stable on a plot of about twenty-seven lots at Fort Washington Ridge Road and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, the sale of which by the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company was recently reported. Mr. Hupfel gives in exchange the two five-story double flats 444 and 446 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 50 by 84, and three similar properties, 454, 456, and 458 Lenox Avenue, 75 by 84. Philip Jeselson was the broker in the transaction.

Henry Goodkind has purchased from Anna J. Tindale the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold the five-story apartment house 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32 by 90 by 100, for James W. Taylor to C. Bienenfeld, who gives in exchange the five-story single flat 238 East Forty-fifth Street, 22 by 100.

It is reported that William Drought has sold to an investor the apartment house recently completed, on a lot 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

N. W. Chambers has sold for Arthur Gorsch, the builder, to Thomas G. Stillman, the new five-story brick-and-stone-front single flat 29 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 80 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Michael Lapp, for $41,600, the four-story brick flats at the northeast corner of Spring and Mulberry Streets, 25.3 by 107.6 by 25 by 102, being 45 Spring Street and 216 and 218 Mulberry Street; also, in foreclosure, to Julius Lyons, for $34,600, the three three-story brick dwellings 312, 314, and 316 East Twenty-third Street, 53.7 by 98.9.

George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret A. Noxon, for $7,500, the four-story stone-front tenement 380 Pleasant Avenue, 16.8 by 71.3.

James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Michael Katzbraski, for $3,125, the two-story brick dwelling 530 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 118.6.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James S. Reynolds, for $37,000, the two five-story brick tenements 114 Broome Street and 22 Willett Street, on a lot 25 by 87.6, at the northeast corner of the streets named.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 420 East Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,456.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Westchester Avenue, southwest side, 228 feet southeast of Bergen Street, 25 by 165.9 by 35.10 by 191.8, brick stable. Due on judgment, $2,848; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, the numbered parcels on the revised map of the Givan homestead, in the town of Westchester, from 1 to 137, excepting thereout parcels Nos. 80 and 106 to 124 inclusive. Due on judgment, $80,426.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Southern Boulevard, northwest side, 125 feet southwest of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,989; subject to another mortgage for $1,200.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,343.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 328 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 85.7; Dora Scheer of 307 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects. Cost, $25,000.

Nos. 346 and 348 West Thirtieth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 33 by 86.5; Lippmann & Friedmann of 442 Eighth Avenue, owners; A. T. Frinkle, architect. Cost, $25,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 27 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street, for three five-story and basement brick dwellings, 23 by 65 and 25 by 68.8; William and T. M. Hall of 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, owners; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $99,000.

No. 90 Prince Street, for an eight-story brick business building, 36 by 91; Harrison Realty Company of Harrison, N. Y., owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects. Cost, $90,000.

Nos. 52 to 60 Vandam Street, for a two-story brick warehouse, 153.11 by 80; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; C. C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect. Cost, $30,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 32 by 97.2 and 35.3 by 89.2; Strauss & Rothschild of 107 East Sixty-third Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $70,000.

No. 408 East Seventeenth Street, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 18 by 40; John Mullany of 229 East Fifty-second Street, owner; J. H. Regelman, architect. Cost, $800.

Brook Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 74; John C. Geise of 715 Prospect Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $26,000.

Bailey Avenue, west side, 32 feet south of Macomb's Dam Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 41.6; Misses Hummel of King's Bridge, owners; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue, for a two-story attic and basement frame dwelling, 49 by 29; William D. Peck of 314 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; William K. Benedict of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Charles Grassmann of 777 Second Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Joseph Tesoro of 2,128 Jefferson Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $3,600.

Avenue B, east side, 58 feet south of Thirteenth Street, Unionport, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 50; Thomas L. Newman, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 429 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. Minaldi of 383 Grand Street, owner; B. & J. Walther, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 39 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; C. A. de Gersdorff, premises, owner; G. B. de Gersdorff, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 175 and 177 East Second Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; Isaac White of 196 Lenox Avenue, owner; U. S. Bandesson, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1 West Ninety-seventh Street, to a five-story brick and stone hospital; F. C. Reid of 876 West End Avenue, owner; J. Lane, architect; cost, $450.

Madison Street, northeast corner of Jackson Street, to four five-story brick tenements; James McManus of 99 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone clubhouse; Spaulding Literary Union, owner; J. P. Butler of 22 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. H. Rogers of 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; F. H. Smith, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 19.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 75x47.6; Jacob Hess and wife to Cornelia Pierce 1
CLAY AV, n e corner of 175th St, 50x100.10x50x100; Benjamin C. Bent and wife to Mylon Fox 6,000
FORDHAM AV, w s, at s e corner of Lot 18, map of Upper Morrisania, 54x100; Felix Krupp and wife to Emma Popper 100
LAFAYETTE ST, w s, s one-half of Lot 451, map of Unionport; Caroline Moser to S. M. Wickes 1,900
LEXINGTON AV, 1,559, e s, 24.11x95; William H. Hall to Hattie Greenbaum 22,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,558, e s, 25x95; William H. Hall to Herbert L. Greenbaum 22,000
LOT 55, map of land of S. F. Myers, Throgg's Neck; Helen Arnow to Pauline A. Austin 1,400
LOT 55, map of land of S. F. Myers, 25x150, Throgg's Neck; Paul C. Clyde, referee, to Helen Arnow 500
LOT 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William H. Glover to Thomas Pearsall 4,000
LOT 265, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Thomas Pearsall to New York Building Loan Banking Company 100
LOT 280, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John E. Murgatroyd and another to John Schwalbenberg and another 1,000
LOTS 76 and 77, map of the village of Fordham, 100x100x100x118; Cecilia A. Francis to Catharine F. Mahon 1
MOSHOLU AV, w s, 180 ft n of Broadway, 30x33.11x33.10x36.2; Mary V. Sherman to John J. Kennedy and wife 1
PARK AV, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 75x150; George P. Andrae and wife to Magdalena Fischer 11,000
POPLAR ST, s s, 199.9 ft w of Main St, 50x108.4x49.11x105.2; George H. Ehrgott and wife to Fleury Falvey 1,500
RAILROAD AV, e s, 129 ft n e of 170th St, 30x150; Emily H. Bradbury to George P. Andrae 1
RIDGE ST, e s, 56, 25x100; Annie E. Jones to Ann A. Warner 4,000
RIVINGTON ST, n s, 75.5 ft e of Clinton St, 24.7x100x irregular; Henri Strasbourger and wife to Ernest Piarth 1
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 25x90; Magdalena Fischer and another to George P. Andrae 22,000
5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; William F. Hearn to James Butler 1
5TH AV, 1,464, w s, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis G. Markert 1
6TH AV, n s, w half of Lot 684, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Valentine Sprague, Jr., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1
11TH AV, w s, 21 ft n of 178th St, 36x80; Jacob Hess and wife to the Dean Realty Company 1
5TH ST, s s, Lot 77, map of Unionport, 105x108; Florence S. Crosby to Auguste Bueneman 4,200
7TH ST, 116 East, 25x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Francis Bauer 18,500
18TH ST, 235 West, 25x92; Harris Rosenthal to Marks Kirshbaum 6,000
28TH ST, s s, 180.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Howard E. Turner to Emily S. Turner 1,700
47TH ST, n s, 479.7 ft w of 5th Av, 23.10x100.5; William G. Davies, referee, to Gustav H. Schwab 19,500
64TH ST, 38 West, 30x100.5; Jacob Martin and another to Rebecca Cohn and another, executors 1
108TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100; Thomas W. Smith and wife to Michael H. Smith 1
123D ST, n s, 66.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.3x99.4; Mylon Fox and wife to Benjamin C. Bent 16,000
132D ST, 12 East, 30x99.11; Thomas E. Waring to John B. Cole 1
133D ST, s s, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Charles A. Anderson 1
133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 200x99.11; Edson P. Gilson and others to Ellen Eden 1
165TH ST, n s, 131 ft w of Washington Av, old line, 25x117.8; Frederic J. Middlebrook to John B. Raggio 3,350
165TH ST, n s, 156 ft w of Washington Av, 1.6x119.8; Catharine Simon to John B. Raggio 250

Recorded Leases.

KOHNERT, Emma, to Alexander Szerez and another; 230 East 9th St, 5 years $2,400
McGARREN, Alexander, to Margaret Kearn; 174 West Broadway, 2 years and 10 months 480
TREUTLER, Mary A., to Paul Treutler and another; 2,436 2d Av, 6 years 840

Mortgages Recorded.

ANDERSON, Charles A., to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 133d St, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 500
ANDRAE, George P., to Magdalena Fischer; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 135th St, 3 years 1,700
ARNOLD, Esther E., to Maria Bredt; s e s of King's Bridge Road, 120 ft w of Columbia Av, or 183d St, 1 year 1,000
AUSTIN, Pauline, to Louise Cook; n w s of a 50-ft street, 220 ft from road leading to Whitestone Ferry, being Lot 55, map of property of S. F. Meyers, Throgg's Neck, 3 years 700
BACON, Francis M., Jr., and another to Francis M. Bacon and another, trustees; n s of 101st St, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 25,000
BAUER, Francis, to Adela Kuster; 116 East 7th St, 5 years 2,500
BAUER, Francis, to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 7th St, 225 ft w from e s of Avenue A, 5 years 15,000
BEALS, Oliver B., to Carl Kinkeldey; n s of 127th St, 422.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 3,000
BOERTLINE, Julius, to the East River Savings Institution; e s of 1st Av, 62 ft s of 123d St, 1 year 7,000
BRENEMAN, Auguste, to Florence S. Crosby; 5th St, s e corner of Avenue D, Unionport, 2 years 2,200
BREWSTER, Samuel D., to Georgiana C. Stone; 126 West 80th St, 3 years 25,000
CONNORS, Thomas D., to Mary Radlein; w s Brook Av, widened, 19.11 ft s of 161st St, 3 years 13,000
EDEN, Ellen, to Edson P. Gilson and another; n s of 133d St, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 1 year 25,000
ELDREDGE, Jean M., to Anna C. Moog; n s of 129th St, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 1,000
FISCHER, Magdalena, to the German Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 129 ft n of 170th St, 1 year 6,000
GREENBAUM, Herbert L., to William H. Hall; 1,558 Lexington Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 19,000
GREENBAUM, Hattie, to William H. Hall; 1,559 Lexington Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 19,000
HAHN, Viola, to David Marks; 160-162 Wooster St, (rerecorded,) 2 years 32,500
HESS, Jacob, to Carl Ernst; n w corner Audubon Av and 184th St, 3 years 6,000
HESS, Jacob, to Carl Ernst; w s of Audubon Av, 18 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 5,000
HESS, Jacob, to Carl Ernst; w s of Audubon Av, 125.10 ft n of 184th St, and adjoining lot, (two mortgages,) 3 years 10,000
HESS, Jacob, to Albert Mamlock; w s of Audubon Av, 161.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 6,000
HESS, Jacob, to Rachel Mamlock; w s of Audubon Av, 71.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 5,000
HESS, Jacob, to Rachel Mamlock; w s of Audubon Av, 89.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 5,000
HESS, Jacob, to Sarah Friedlander; w s of Audubon Av, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 5,000
HESS, Jacob, to Sarah Friedlander; w s of Audubon Av, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 5,000
KEARNS, Margaret, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 174 West Broadway, saloon lease, demand 1,000
KEE, Frank T., to Susan R. W. Wiggins and others, executors, &c.; n s of 178th St, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years 5,000
KEE, Frank T., to John R. Maloney; n s of 117th St, 112.6 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years 5,000
LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 2,000
LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 11th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 2,000
LEWIS, Charles, and others to Franklin National Bank; 38 West 64th St; 8th Av, s w corner of 13th St; s s of 55th St, 220.6 ft w of 8th Av, and s s of 55th St, 140 ft e of 9th Av, secures notes 18,500
LIBBEY, Jonas M., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 101st St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 30,000
LOEWENTHAL, Henry, and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; e s of Fox St, 90 ft n of 167th St, installments 2,000
MARTIN, Orelia D., to the Irving Savings Institution; n s of 101st St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 2,000
PLATH, Ernst, to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, &c.; n s of Rivington St, 75.5 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years 22,000
RAGGIO, John B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e s of 165th St, 131 ft n w of Washington Av, 1 year 1,000
REILLY, Peter, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,421 2d Av, saloon lease, demand 5,640
REILLY, Bernard, to Jacob Ruppert; 98th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, store lease, demand 4,842
ROBITZEK, Benjamin, to William Robitzek; w s of Union Av, 27 ft n of 151st St, 3 years 3,000
SCHWALBENBERG, John, and Frank Coryell to John E. Murgatroyd; Lot 280, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward, 1 year 600
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; e s of Morris Av, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, 1 year 1,500
TURNER, Howard E., to Martin L. Rickerson; s s of 28th St, 180.2 ft w of 7th Av, demand 1,000
VANDERPOEL, John A., to John O. Heald; 176 and 178 Broadway, 1-6 part, 1 year 3,500
WICKES, Stephen H., to Tiburt Strassle; w s of Lafayette St, being s half of Lot 451, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,500
WILLIAMS, Alethea V., to Ella T. Townsend; e s of Hoffman St, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 3 years 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRYER, J. Fred, to Richard N. Arnow and another, executors, &c. $3,173
GREACEN, Thomas E., to Samuel Newmark 900
JENKINS, Raymond to Ruth A. Wallace 5,600
JONES, Dramin, to Lizzy Kirshbaum .... Nom.
MAY, David, to Amelia May 2,500
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 41,000
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, &c 12,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Almira J. Brown 19,000
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Brooklyn to Michael Seitz .... Nom.
VALENTINE, Mitchell, to J. Fred Cryer 3,173
VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to George Sykes 1,200
VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to George Sykes 3,200

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, 2,212 to 2,216; M. Abbott's Sons against Mary Hershfield, owner and contractor $93
49TH ST, 608 to 614 West; 48th St, 613 to 615 West; Joseph W. Cody & Co. against the Pabst Brewing Company, owner; John Weber & Sons, contractors 2,875
156TH ST, 974 to 978 East; William H. Crawford against the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul's, owner; John Fury, contractor 445

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, e s, plot begins at Lot 149, map of Morrisania, runs n 115x s e to Boston Road x s 115x w 44.11 to beginning; Nelson D. Stilwell with Thomas H. Ball and George H. Groth, 13 payments $38,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Bradley & Currier Company against Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 128th St, 56.2x61.6x62.1x71.6; James H. Beals, Jr., against Matthew C. Kervan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Duvall.
LOT 81, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Susan A. Tier against Marie Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
1ST AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25x75; 118th St, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x50; Amanda Wolff against Fannie Langensen and others; attorney, E. A. Hassey.
5TH AV, 89; Margaretha Pierrepont against Helen A. Bissell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.
12TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x100; Nicholas Fish and others against the Astoria Homestead Company and another, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Peabody, Baker & Peabody.
20TH ST, n e s, 205 ft n w of 2d Av, 70x92; Nicholas Fish and others against Clementine W. Arnoux and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Peabody, Baker & Peabody.
126TH ST, n s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x99.11; Hannah Sherman against Lydia M. Dean and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. O'Byrne.
135TH ST, 17 West; Bertha Gants against Louis Flanders and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Silva vs. Whiteman.	31—Becker vs. Brouwer.
2—Minturn vs. Calhoun.	32—Wotherspoon vs. Wotherspoon.
3—Perkins vs. Kirkpatrick.	33—In re Tyng.
4—Kipp vs. Intermann.	34—Mech. & Trad. Nat. Bank vs. Tollner.
5—Moore vs. Maurer.	35—Lange vs. Hirsch.
6—Smith vs. H. B. Claflin & Co.	36—Huntley vs. Huntley.
7—In re La Fontaine Av.	37—Phillips vs. Phillips.
8—Klein vs. Grindall.	38—Morley vs. Fox.
9—In re Towne.	39—In re Scarritt.
10—Lyman vs. Belden Club.	40—Henry vs. Salisbury.
11—Doll vs. Clausen.	41—Ruddy Thread Co. vs. Rosen.
12—Fleischman vs. Smith.	42—Varnum vs. Kelsey.
13—Ramsdell vs. Elting.	43—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
14—Kampfe vs. Richards.	44—In re Haslam.
15—U. S. Life Insurance Co. vs. Organ.	45—In re Fleischman.
16—Murphy vs. Cowman.	46—Roy vs. Roy.
17—Ayers vs. Ayers.	47—McCormick vs. Murphy.
18—Hall vs. Bloch.	48—In re Arkell.
19—Elsner vs. Plaut.	49—Schreier vs. Schreier.
20—Fleischmann vs. Studler.	50—J. P. Duffy & Co. vs. Pickel.
21—Day vs. Leffler.	51—Garber vs. Gottesfeld.
22—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Read.	52—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
23—Poole vs. Poole.	53—Dudley vs. Wolf.
24—Talbutt vs. Potter.	54—In re Raymond's Hotel Co.
25—Hatch vs. O'Connor.	55—Blackburne vs. Met. Messenger Co.
26—Belz vs. Duckguschel.	56—Murray vs. Sage.
27—In re Ludeke.	57—Farrell vs. Gerard.
28—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.	58—Benome vs. Darragh
29—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.	59—Manderville vs. Campbell.
30—Rothschild vs. Cullier.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Juliette A. Turner.	Henry M. Clarke,
At 10:30 A. M.	William A. Briggs.
Dominico Giannini,	At 11 A. M.
Ida Wolf,	George F. Stevens,
Frances E. Archer,	Josephina Cermak.
August Leucht,	

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Margaret Smith.	6—John Martin.
2—Peter McElvaine.	7—Charles A. Elias, George M. Smith, Charles S. Northrop.
3—William Harris.	
4—Chiara Grassa.	
5—Joseph Kennelly.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Edward G. Sipperly.	10—John Vandermark.
2—James Quinn.	11—Frank Graff.
3—John Kelly.	12—Nathaniel W. Miller, Andrew P. Morrison, Andrew P. Mayison, Edward E. Stevens, James Brown, Jefferson Coleman, Charles Vanderveer, Oscar Miller.
4—Edward Weeks, Peter Cavanagh.	
5—John Smith.	
6—James R. Warren.	
7—Henry Jahnson.	
8—Edward C. Snyder.	
9—John Walz.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Peabody vs. Kehoe—Henry S. Sayers. Prall vs. Hall—Leon Sanders. Matter of Bartholomew—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Blauvelt vs. Lawrence—Sylvester L. H. Ward. Bank of the State of New York vs. Flesher—Joseph P. Osborne.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Norden vs. Ryan—Edward J. McLean.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Howard Lockwood & Co. vs. Jean Brelweb—Henry Benedict.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. George Corregan, assault, second degree.

THE SPANIARDS COULD SHOOT.

So Realized a Massachusetts Soldier Who Was Hit.

From The Boston Globe.

The following letter written by Corp. Simons, M Company, Second Massachusetts Regiment, to his father, A. H. Simons of Adams, tells of the experiences of the Massachusetts soldiers at the front. Young Simons was wounded and in the hospital when the letter was written:

Fifth Corps Hospital,
Siboney, Cuba, July 4, 1898.

I suppose you have already read about our great battle on Friday, while trying to take the town of Caney.

We took the town at last after what seemed sure defeat, but we lost many men, and hundreds were wounded. The Spaniards spared no one, and poured a rain of lead upon us from trenches and trees and block houses. My hospital was fired upon three times, which is strictly against international law.

I have four bullet holes through my blue shirt, but none of the balls hit me. I have six holes through my trousers, and one of the steel balls took me in the right leg, just above the knee on the inside and it passed dowward and out between the knee joint. The wound is not very serious, so please do not worry. I am glad I got it, for it saved my life, because the minute I fell a shower of lead passed over my body, which would have filled me with lead if I had not been on the ground.

I was bandaging a lad with a broken arm and a hole through the neck when I got hit, so you see I was doing my duty as well as I could, and I was right at the front, too. I dressed my wound at once, and the next day I was carried seven miles to the division hospital, where I was attended to. The next day, Sunday, I was brought here, ten miles, over an awful road, and soon I am to be sent to Key West or the States on a hospital ship.

I am having fine treatment and am feeling fine. Four other Company M boys were wounded, but as yet I know no more about the men, for they are at the front. The boys are Arthur Carey, hit in the left jaw, (he is here with me now;) Alfred Thiel, hit in the forehead; Wallace Paradise, hit in the shoulder; John Walsh, hit in the bowels. Our officers are all well, though many in the regiment were killed.

I tell you the boys fought bravely, and you ought to feel proud of them. Odds were against us, but we won, and I have just heard that Sampson has sunk Spain's fleet and the army has taken Santiago. Isn't this a glorious old Fourth? War is hell, and no mistake.

The people in the United States say the Spaniards don't know how to shoot, but I want some of those people to come out here and see for themselves and then they won't have so much to say about war. The enemy had smokeless powder and we didn't, so that is why they hit so many of us. They knew where to find us and we couldn't see them. We killed hundreds of their men though and wounded lots more. We dressed their wounds, but they killed our wounded. They are nothing better than savages.

May Indorse a Democrat.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Chairman Jones of the Prohibition State Committee has called a meeting of the Committee, to be held at Williamsport, July 26, to name another candidate for the Superior Court. He said there was a strong sentiment among members of the committee in favor of the nomination of Prof. Trickett of Carlisle, who is one of the Democratic nominees for Superior Court Judge, because of his work in opposing the granting of licenses in Shippinsburg, which has been a prohibition town for twelve years.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 18 teachers, 12 courses. $286 a year. For beautiful illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

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TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY; Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20 (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

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Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

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SENATOR KENNEY'S FRIEND.

Col. Cooper, Brought from the Penitentiary, Testifies in Favor of the United States Senator.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The chief feature of the trial of Senator Kenney for aiding and abbetting W. N. Boggs, the defaulting bank cashier, was the testimony of E. T. Cooper, who was brought from prison in behalf of the defense to offset the statements made by Boggs.

When Col. Cooper was called to the stand every eye was on the once-popular lawyer. His face was smoothly shaven, and there was a slight pallor in his face, but on the whole he appeared none the worse for his confinement; in fact, he had gained flesh. Col. Cooper's manner was reserved, and but two questions were put to him by the defense. These referred to two conversations he had with Boggs in Dover, just before Boggs's flight in May, 1897.

In the first of these he said Boggs had told him that Senator Kenney was in no way responsible for the bank troubles, and in the other conversation he stated that Boggs had said that if he (Boggs) remained in Dover and made a full statement of his dealing with the bank's funds it would not affect Senator Kenney in the slightest. The cross-examination of Col. Cooper failed to shake his testimony in any way.

James Wise, who had care of Senator Kenney's office during July and August of 1896, was called by the defense to disprove Boggs's statement of Kenney's presence in Dover during that time. The defendant had said he was at Rehoboth during the most of the time, but Boggs alleged he was in Dover five out of every six working days. Wise said that the defendant was in Dover but four or five times during the period.

Additional testimony of an unimportant nature followed, when the taking of testimony closed, and counsel on both sides presented to the Court prayers touching on the points of law in the case. The Government laid special stress in one of its prayers that the Court in making its charge take into consideration the fact that the bank lost nothing as a result of Senator Kenney's alleged aiding in misapplying the funds when he comes to charge the jury. On the other hand, Senator Gray's prayer in behalf of the defendant dealt mainly with the question of intent, and called the attention of the Court to their reasons for the jury being charged with that point in mind respecting the defendant. Each replied to the prayers of the other, whereupon District Attorney Vandegrift began his opening address to the jury. He spoke for one hour, during which he presented in a keen, logical, and incisive manner the evidence as viewed by the prosecution. When court adjourned at 5:30 he had not concluded, and will resume tomorrow morning.

Immediately after the conclusion of Cooper's testimony he was turned over to the Warden of Trenton Penitentiary and started back to that institution. Before leaving the courtroom he shook hands will all the counsel in the case and with Senator Kenney, and bade them good-bye. A number of other friends he also shook hands with before leaving.

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GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO. PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

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WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may be hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 23 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je28-law6wW&S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all now the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 804, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.
WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York.
jy20-law6wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898.
je22-law6wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Hirschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1896.
je22-law6wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

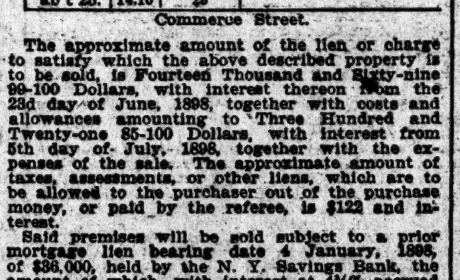
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.
EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

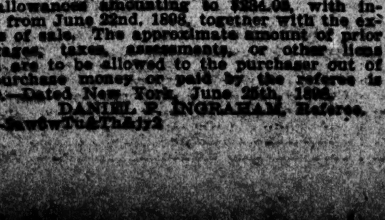
Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.
EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $224.08, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,300.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
je28-law6wTu&Th&Jy2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 24 day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 880 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 290 69-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 30 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 57-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 13th June, 1898.
JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy13-2aw3wW&S&au3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
je22-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014; No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-law6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
je15-law6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my25-law6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed.
je8-law6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City.
jy6-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m9-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je29-law6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City.
je15-law6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh23-law6mW

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Foster, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Bury, Lucien E. Stuber, Florence E. Stuber, Maria E. Gilleboy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah V. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to all the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the Tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je15-law6wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Noordland.......July 20 | Westernland.....Aug. 10
Friesland.......July 27 | Kensington.....Aug. 17
Southwark.......Aug. 3 | Noordland.......Aug. 24
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.......
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA.......August 6
CLEOPATRA.......August 13
VICTORIA.......August 20
BOADICEA.......August 27
ALEXANDRA.......September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 27, noon
City of Rome.......Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.......July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.......Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., †1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †2:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,324 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:23, Toronto 8 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday—For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M., B, 10:45 A. M., C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M., B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:20, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 5:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 8 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BOND RESOLUTION PASSED

Enough Brooklyn Aldermen Vote for the Measure to Insure Its Adoption.

NINE OF THEM IN OPPOSITION

Those Who Voted Yea Persuaded There Was Nothing to be Gained by Further Obstructive Tactics.

The Board of Aldermen passed the resolution sanctioning the twenty-three-million-dollar bond issue at its meeting yesterday by a vote of 47 to 9. This action had been expected, as it was understood that some of the Brooklyn members who had for four weeks been opposing the bond issue had finally been persuaded that there was nothing to be gained by further opposition. The resolution was referred back to the Finance Committee a week ago, and the committee submitted a report at yesterday's meeting which made a few of the Brooklyn men feel that they had some excuse for changing their position in the matter.

The report, which was presented by Chairman Muh, among other things, said:

The Corporation Counsel contends that the only question involved is the legal power or physical ability to carry on such improvements as may be from time to time asked for. He is ready to do for Brooklyn or any other part of our city whatever is right, fair, and equitable at all times. The President of the Tax Board expressed sympathy for the needs of our newly acquired territory, and said: "Consider me ever ready to meet those needs to the fullest extent of my official capacity." The President of the Council, while expressing surprise that there should be any doubt as to the impartial feeling of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, said: "We must meet each matter or requirement on its individual merit. As a board we cannot and do not show partiality. Brooklyn and Manhattan are alike to me in the consideration of public improvements. The only question is, which work is needed most, and are we in a position to meet the necessity?"

As to future requirements and the ability of our own city to meet them, much can be said. The communication of the Controller addressed to the Chairman of the committee, and forming part of the papers presented to us in the recommittal of this question, largely dwell on present unfortunate conditions.

The appeal made by the Controller to the Governor of the State for remedial legislation at the extraordinary session of the Legislature held last week sets forth in an unmistakable manner how the condition which now confronts us bears upon needed improvements in the immediate future, and the table of figures showing how our debt limit was exceeded places the responsibility where it belongs.

Your committee regrets that it was not possible to secure the legislative relief asked for. It indorses the suggestion for charter amendments as proposed and recommends appropriate legislation in the direction indicated early in the session of the Legislature, when it shall convene in January next.

We offer the following:

Resolved, That the report of the Finance Committee, as presented on June 21 last, and now again resubmitted, be and it is hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be and is hereby instructed to confer with the Controller and to prepare and have presented to the Legislature such amendments to the existing law as will absolve the city from county debts in the form and manner recommended by the said Controller; and to exert every honorable means possible to secure favorable consideration of and action on said proposed amendments by the Legislature at the earliest date possible.

Alderman Burleigh of Brooklyn jumped up and said that the city's debt limit law was passed when the contracts now remaining unpaid had been entered into. He said a member would commit a misdemeanor if he voted for the Finance Committee's resolution.

Alderman Byrne said the report of the Finance Committee was in great measure simply the report of the Chairman. He himself, he said, had not received due notice to attend the meeting of the committee.

Alderman Goodman of Manhattan said Mr. Burleigh was wrong in saying members who should vote for the committee's resolution would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Both the Controller and the Corporation Counsel," he said, "have decided that the bond issue is a legal measure. As for Mr. Byrne's remarks, I can only say that we invited everybody in Brooklyn and Queens to come before the Finance Committee and explain their objections. I can't understand why Mr. Byrne was not present."

When the result of the vote on the Finance Committee's resolution was announced the Manhattan members applauded enthusiastically.

Those who voted against the bond issue were the following, all of Brooklyn: Aldermen Burleigh, Wafer, Stewart, Diemer, Kenny, Byrne, McNeil, Velton, and Helgans. Alderman Dooley of Brooklyn was out of the room when the vote was taken, but when he got back he said it didn't matter, as he would have voted yea anyway.

The board adjourned until Aug. 16.

Property Owners Have an Outing.

The Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, one of the largest and most influential organizations in the Borough of the Bronx, held its eighth annual excursion yesterday. The iron steamboat Sirius was chartered for the occasion and carried about a thousand members and their friends to Roton Point, Conn. Among the party were Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, and several members of the Board of Local Improvements. The party returned to the city about 8 P. M. John Haffen is President of the association.

KILLED BY AN "L" TRAIN.

Charles Davis Almost Decapitated in Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Charles Davis, fifty-five years old, of 333 South Second Street, Brooklyn, was killed early yesterday morning by a Brooklyn Elevated Railroad train at the corner of Alabama Avenue and Fulton Street. The train had stopped at the Alabama Avenue station on its way to the bridge, and several passengers got on. One of them, C. F. Lyons of Brooklyn Hills, chanced to look down and saw the body of a man lying between the forward truck of the first car and the engine. He instantly called the attention of the engineer, Job Green, to the fact.

It was with difficulty that the body, which was tightly wedged in, could be extricated. The wheels had passed over the head, which was cut in two. The body was taken to Deininger's undertaking establishment at the corner of Liberty and Van Siclen Avenues, and was there identified as that of Mr. Davis by his son, W. J. Davis, of 333 South Second Street.

The dead man was a maker of piano actions. He had been seen standing on the platform, apparently waiting for a train, and it is believed that he fell between the engine and the car and was dragged up to the place where Lyons was standing. The son says there is no reason to suppose that his father could have committed suicide. Green, the engineer, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

ACCUSED DOCTORS RELEASED.

Coroner Discharges Vose and Thoms, Charged with Incompetence.

Drs. F. G. Vose and Joseph C. Thoms, who were charged by a Coroner's jury with causing the death of Addie Cornelius by culpable incompetence, were before Coroner Delap of Brooklyn yesterday and were discharged. The case will, however, be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

When the accused physicians appeared, their counsel, Foster L. Backus, moved for Dr. Thoms's release on the ground that he had nothing to do with the case except to administer chloroform to the unfortunate girl prior to Dr. Vose's performance of the operation which, it is alleged, caused her death. He moved for Dr. Vose's release on the ground that there was no evidence to show culpable negligence. Coroner Delap granted both motions. Mrs. Cornelius, the mother of the dead girl, came in soon afterward and declared that the discharge was an outrage.

"He," she said, evidently referring to Dr. Vose, "is to blame for my daughter's death. He is worse than Mrs. Place, and now he will be allowed to go around and cause the death of other innocent girls like my Addie. I do not intend to allow this case to stop here." She said she would see the District Attorney about it.

Southern Pacific's Lower Rates.

Rates on important commodities between New York and California have been reduced by the Southern Pacific and the Panama Railroad-Pacific Mail combination. The commodities affected are mainly agricultural produce, wine, fruit, &c., the principal articles shipped east from California. The reduction was first made by the Pacific Mail-Panama Railroad, but was followed by the Southern Pacific, which met the Panama rates.

EX-SEXTON HELD FOR THEFT.

Abraham Huyler, Once Employed in Dr. Parkhurst's Church, Accused of Shoplifting.

Abraham L. Huyler, forty-two years old, of 175 West One Hundred and Second Street, who for sixteen years, up to three years ago, was sexton of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Presbyterian Church on Madison Avenue, was arrested in Wanamaker's store on Monday afternoon by Detective Brace and his assistant, Miss Clancy, for shoplifting. He was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

The specific act charged against Huyler is the theft of a book valued at $3.90, which Miss Clancy saw him slip into a satchel he carried. He was arrested as soon as he got to the street, and when searched some fifty pawn tickets, calling for all kinds of goods, watches, lace curtains, revolvers, &c., were found upon him. Huyler had been under suspicion in the store for several months. He always came in with a handbag, and walked around the store in a listless manner, frequently seating himself near a counter and reading a newspaper. When approached by an employe, he said he was waiting for his wife, with whom he had an appointment. It is supposed that while unobserved he stole many other articles. He used this method on Monday afternoon, and Miss Clancy watched him until she saw him slip the book into the bag.

Abraham Huyler and his father had held the post of sexton in Dr. Parkhurst's church for thirty years. While yet a boy he assisted his father in his duties, and about nineteen years ago succeeded him. Three years ago the sexton became involved in serious trouble with a young woman who was taking organ lessons in the church. The matter came to the ears of the Trustees, and Huyler was at once discharged. Since that time his wife, who now resides in Southold, Long Island, has not lived with him. He was heir to a large estate left by his father, who died about three years ago, but when the son got into trouble, old Mr. Huyler changed the will, leaving his son an interest contingent only on the death of Mrs. Huyler, the stepmother of the disgraced sexton.

Yesterday a woman, representing herself as Mrs. Huyler, called at Wanamaker's and pleaded for the prisoner without avail. She said he had told her that he was collecting for some firm, and carried the satchel to hold money and papers. Huyler, when seen in the jail connected with the Police Court yesterday, admitted that he was known at the One Hundred and Second Street house as William L. Huyler, his name appearing thus in the City Directory. He said also that while the woman was known as Mrs. Huyler, she was not his wife. He could give no explanation of his thefts, which he admitted, except to say that he had been out of work for some time.

MRS. JONES'S EVIL DOUBLE.

A Spurious Washerwoman Trades on the Name of the Original and Gets Her Customers.

ANY PERSON WHO HAS ANSWERED AN advertisement for washing at 24 Christopher St., Mrs. Jones, 3d floor, it was not Mrs. Jones, nor has she seen any one that has called.

The above advertisement appeared in one of the morning papers yesterday. It is the voicing of a strange trouble that has overtaken Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones is a buxom colored washerwoman, who lives and conducts business in a three-story flat at the address given—when she has any business to conduct. Time was when she had plenty of it. But that is not the case now.

Mrs. Jones says she used to be popular with her neighbors. But, not long ago, they began to look at her askance when she passed them by. What made them do so she could not tell to save her life. When once she made bold to ask them, they disdained to reply. All of which was bad enough. But to make matters worse her patronage suddenly began to fall off. That was a mystery deeper and darker than the first. Certainly there was no fault with her work. The shirts and collars she sent out were whiter and stiffer than ever before. However she added more starch and put more labor on the succeeding lots in the hope of winning her customers back. But the harder she tried and the more sure she was that they would be pleased that week the more certainly those same customers dropped her. Finally, just when Mrs. Jones was verging on to a state of despair, she made a startling discovery. Somebody was personating her—somebody who looked enough like her own hardworking self to pass as Mrs. Jones of Christopher Street. But try as she might she could not fix the identity of the imposter. That imposter, meanwhile, kept a sharp eye on Mrs. Jones's doings. Mrs. Jones, when the unknown had carried away her last patron, put an advertisement for washing in the papers. The double got the responses. Mrs. Jones tried another "ad." Again the double reached the reward.

"Now looker heah," said Mrs. Jones yesterday, "dat 'ooman, whichever's her name, jess waited and looked for me ter go out frum my house, an' den come heah and tuk my place. An' den w'en de washin' cum in she tuk it off. I didn't kno' whatter do 'bout it, 'til sumbody tole me ter put er notis in de paper dat Missus Jones herself, de reel Missus Jones, didn't nebber git de close 'tall. An' dat's what I dun it fur."

Mrs. Jones says if she could only find who her double is, she would be happy, because it would afford her great pleasure to remonstrate with her on her behavior. She thinks she could convince the unknown, by one argument or another, to get out of her way.

MAY SUE PASSIONIST FRIARS.

Augustine Beaumont, Once a Member of the Order, Wants $25,000 for His Services.

Augustine Beaumont, formerly "Father Augustine," is contemplating a suit against the Passionist Order of Friars to recover $25,000 which he believes is due him for his services. Beaumont lives with his young wife at 814 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. While a boy his father established a florist store opposite St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, which is the headquarters of the Passionist Order in the United States. Young Beaumont was educated in the monastery school, and entered the monastery as a novice in 1883. He remained a member of the order until 1895, when he left, convinced, he says, that twelve years, the best years of his life, had been wasted.

While in the order he studied philosophy and theology in the schools attached to the Passionist monasteries in Pittsburg and Louisville, and in 1892 was ordained in Hoboken, and sent to Buenos Ayres as a Professor of Theology.

Skepticism gradually undermined his faith, and he refused to believe in eternal punishment, and when forced to do penance for this heresy he revolted in spirit, but submitted outwardly. His skepticism grew stronger, however, and in 1895 he left the South American monastery. Before leaving the order "Father Augustine" wrote to the Pope, appealing to him to absolve him from his vows, and explaining to the head of the Church his mental condition. He asked in particular to be released from his vow of celibacy. Mr. Beaumont says he received a letter from the Pope's secretary informing him that his case had been considered by the Holy Father, and laid before a committee of three Cardinals, who advised him to remain in the order, and prescribed a course of study which it was expected would overcome his doubts.

It was shortly after he had left the monastery that he met the woman who is now his wife. Mr. Beaumont's father died in 1891, leaving a comfortable fortune to his mother, brothers, and sisters, but disinheriting him. This was done, Mr. Beaumont says, because his father thought he would be cared for through life and need no money. His mother is still living, and resides in West Hoboken. Mr. Beaumont is thirty-one years old. He said last night that he had consulted several lawyers regarding his intended action against the Passionist Order of Friars, and he believes the damages he claims will be awarded him. He is at present earning a living lecturing.

Restaurant Keeper Junker Dead.

Gustav Junker, the restaurant keeper of Mercer Street who shot himself in the head Monday evening, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday forenoon. He had been stopping in a boarding house in Elizabeth Street, West Brighton, and while waiting in the parlor shortly before breakfast time Monday, put the revolver to his head near the right ear, and fired. He was a partial invalid, and this is believed to have made him despondent.

That fog in the Bronchial tubes is the germ of chronic trouble; but it is very amenable to treatment with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Qualifications of Candidates for Training School Licenses Decided On.

BROOKLYN IN NEED OF FUNDS

Secretary Brown of the Borough Board Asks that an Appropriation Be Requested of the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Education held its last meeting for the season yesterday. The Commissioners did not indulge in any lengthy debates, and appeared inclined to dispose of whatever came up before them as speedily as possible, and then adjourned for the holiday term.

A communication was received from Secretary George G. Brown of the Brooklyn Borough School Board. It stated that that School Board had adopted a new schedule of salaries, and recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to appropriate a sufficient sum for the payment of salaries, and that the schedule presented should go into effect immediately after the appropriation shall have been made.

The communication said that the amount required for the remainder of the year for salaries of teachers of public schools was $215,000, and an additional sum for extra expenses, making a total of $216,325.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to a request for his opinion as to whether it was incumbent upon the board to apportion the General Fund in the manner indicated in Section 1,065 of the charter, or whether the constitution of the fund on July 1, 1898, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment carried with it the apportionment for 1898. The Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that it was incumbent upon the board to apportion the General Fund among the different school boards of the city as provided in the section of the charter referred to.

Training School Requirements.

A request from the Committee on School System that amendments be made to the by-laws in regard to minimum requirements for teachers' licenses in training schools was adopted without discussion. The amendments require the following qualifications in a candidate for an assistant teacher's license in the Department of Theory of a training school: Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York and not less than one year's pedagogical training and four years' experience in teaching; or graduation from the highest course in a New York State Normal School, or equivalent training, and not less than six years' experience in teaching.

Candidates for licenses of first assistant teachers in the Department of Theory, or members of the Faculty of a training school, must be graduates of a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, must have had at least one year's pedagogical training, and five years' experience in teaching, at least two of which must have been in normal or training school work.

A candidate for the position of Principal of a training school must have graduated from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. He must have had ten years' experience in teaching, at least five of which must have been in normal or training schools.

Another amendment proposed by the Committee on Laws and Legislation for the observance of regularity in the requisitions upon the Civil Service Commission was also adopted. It provides that all requisitions upon the Civil Service Commissioners for names of persons to be appointed to positions under the Board of Education that are subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission shall be made by the Secretary of the Board of Education upon the request of the proper committees. All notice of appointments, transfers, and promotions of such employes shall be immediately communicated by the Secretary of the Board to the Civil Service Commission.

Contracts Approved.

A number of reports of committees asking for approval of contracts for school purposes were then read and adopted without discussion. For contracts for heating and ventilating in the Manhattan and the Bronx, $76,409 are wanted; other contracts for furniture called for, $45,696, $13,944, and $12,927. On the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings two Assistant Inspectors of Buildings were appointed at a salary of $35 a week each, seven Inspectors of Repairs were appointed at $4.50 a day each, three bookkeepers at $85 a month each, and three stenographers at $60 a month each were appointed in the Building Bureau of the board. About $20,000 for school buildings in Brooklyn was asked for, and also $5,000 for schools in Richmond Borough.

President Hubbell announced that he had already visited and inspected several of the vacation and recreation schools, and that he would designate members of the board to do the same work during the vacation months. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the conditions that he found in the first week of their establishment, and was very hopeful for beneficent results in connection with their maintenance. Then Mr. Hubbell extended to the board his congratulations on the faithful and efficient manner in which it had disposed of the serious problems that had been brought before it.

PUBLIC PROFANITY MUST STOP.

The Council's Resolution Against It Passed Unanimously.

The Council has decided that the use of profanity in public places must not continue. President Guggenheimer made up his mind to this several days ago, and yesterday he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. That under the provisions of Section 49, Subsection 22, of the charter the use of profane, vile, or obscene language in any public street or place within the limits of the City of New York, or in any public transportation car, ferryboat, or other public conveyance operated within the limits of the said city shall constitute a misdemeanor, and that the person using such profane, vile, or obscene language shall be liable within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Magistrates' courts of the City of New York to a fine of not more than ten ($10) and not less than two dollars, ($2.)

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The Mayor Against Midday Closing.

The Mayor yesterday decided against the closing of city offices at 1 o'clock during July, August, and September, returning part of a resolution to that effect adopted by the Council and giving as his reason that such a course would result in serious inconvenience to the public. He, however, approved that portion of the resolution which authorized the granting of vacations at the discretion of the department heads.

Regulation for Park Cyclists.

President Clausen of the Park Department issued an order yesterday that in future bicyclists must not dismount on the park roads and leave their bicycles at the side of the road. He has received a number of complaints from horsemen, who state that bicyclists sit on the grass, leaving their wheels on the road, which often cause horses to shy as they come up to them. The police have been instructed to see that this practice is stopped.

SOLD A RAILROAD PASS.

First Case Under the Law Which Prohibits Their Sale.

Timothy G. Cagney, 36 years of age, who said he was an operator of a miniature railroad, was held in $200 bail by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of selling a pass on the New York Central Railroad from this city to Buffalo and return. The pass was made out in the name of E. J. Lawler and wife, and was dated Jan. 27, 1898.

The complainant was John S. Hobbs, a lumber merchant of Plainfield, N. J. Hobbs said he paid $25 for the pass. It was alleged in court by Hobbs that Cagney was a member of the firm of Cagney Brothers, ticket brokers, at 301 Broadway. This is the first case under the recent law which prohibits the sale of a railroad pass.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED BY GAS

Drawn Lifeless by Daring Fireman from a Manhole on East Seventy-ninth Street.

Two employes of the City Water Supply Department, William Coleman, sixty years old, of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Nicholas Duffy, fifty-four years old, of 3 East Eighty-ninth Street, met death by suffocation from gas yesterday afternoon in a manhole at the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue, and two members of the Fire Department were overcome while taking out the bodies of the dead men, and had to be pulled out by their brother firemen.

Coleman and Duffy and Joseph Sullivan, another employe of the Water Department, went to the point named to inspect the water gate in the manhole. Coleman went in first. He had hardly reached bottom, fifteen feet below, before he gave a cry of distress. Duffy quickly tied a rope about his body and went to the rescue of Coleman, leaving Sullivan on the outside to draw him and Coleman out. Before he could reach the body of his comrade Duffy toppled over, pulling the rope from Sullivan's hands. Sullivan cried for help, and one of the Inspectors at once turned in a fire alarm.

The firemen could smell the gas escaping through the opening, and they knew that going into the hole meant temporary unconsciousness, if not certain death. Nevertheless, Engineer Michael F. Powers of Engine Company No. 44 volunteered to go down. With a rope made fast about his body and holding another rope to be made fast to the bodies of the men below, he descended the ladder, while the large crowd of spectators looked on in breathless admiration of the fireman's heroism.

Powers had just placed the loop around the body of Duffy, when he was overcome by the gas, and fell over unconscious. The firemen on the outside quickly pulled Powers from the hole, and in a short while he recovered consciousness. The dead body of Duffy was then drawn out.

Another volunteer was called for to go into the hole after Coleman's body, and Edward Barry of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 offered to go, in spite of the fate that he knew awaited him. He took the same precaution that Powers had taken and met a similar fate just after he had placed the loop around Coleman's body. He recovered consciousness soon after being drawn up.

The lifeless body of Coleman was then taken out. The two dead bodies were taken to the Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and later turned over to their families. Duffy leaves a wife and two children, and Coleman a wife and five children.

The firemen who went into the manhole say that the gas which caused the deaths of the two men was from a gas pipe running across the hole, and not from sewer gas. The gas company was notified of the leak, and several men went to inspect it, but changed their minds after they had learned the fate of the men who had gone in. They will stop the leak to-day, it is said.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The determination by the State Controller assessing a tax of $1,800 upon the American Soda Fountain Company for the three years ending November, 1892, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. The company, which was organized under the laws of New Jersey for the purpose of manufacturing and selling soda and mineral water apparatus and supplies for dealers, and to purchase and sell such articles, had a large factory in this city, where it made "soda water apparatus and everything relating to that business." These articles were sold in this State, where the company purchased from the manufacturer glassware to the extent of about $6,000 a year, made from models furnished by the company, and sold by it only in connection with its soda water apparatus. The company also had sales agencies in this city to sell soda and mineral water fountains manufactured by it outside of the State, the sales being made by sample, the value of the samples kept here being about $17,500. The orders taken from such samples were sent to Boston, where the goods were made, and the articles were shipped from there to the purchaser. No bank account was kept at the agencies here, all moneys from sales being sent at once to the home office, in Boston. Presiding Justice Parker, giving the opinion of the court, held that the corporation was evidently carrying on two lines of business here, one of selling by sample and the other that of manufacturing. The former line of business was held to be protected from taxation by the Federal laws regulating inter-State commerce, and, as the company had no capital in this State except that employed in the business of manufacturing here and of selling the articles so manufactured, it was exempt from taxation under the provisions of Section 3 of Chapter 542 of the Laws of 1880, as amended in 1890. Justices Herrick and Merwin dissented, holding that the relator was doing other business within this State besides that of manufacture.

LIABILITY FOR A PASSENGER'S TRUNK.—Collis M. Graves, who was a passenger on a train of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, upon arriving at Hoosick, the station of his destination, about 7:30 o'clock in the evening left it to visit a friend about a mile and half distant, after seeing his trunk taken from the train. He made no effort to claim his trunk until the next morning, when it was found that during the night it had been broken open by burglars and property taken therefrom. The County Court of Rensselaer County affirmed a judgment rendered by the Justice's Court of the City of Troy in favor of the plaintiff in his suit against the company for damages, but the Third Appellate Division, on further appeal, ordered a reversal. Presiding Justice Parker, who gave the opinion, held that the railroad company's liability for the trunk was that of a warehouseman, and not that of a common carrier. The fact that the station closed about ten minutes after the arrival of the train, in the absence of proof that the passenger made any request to the station agent to keep the station open or to be there at a fixed time to deliver the baggage, it was held, did not change the railroad company's liability. Justice Putnam gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Herrick concurred, holding that the defendant, as a common carrier, was liable as such from the time the trunk was shipped at Bennington until it reached Hoosick, and for such time thereafter as should afford the plaintiff a reasonable opportunity to remove it.

GUARANTY OF A MORTGAGE.—When the Glens Falls Insurance Company was about to purchase a mortgage from the National Bank of Granville as an inducement for the purchase, Edwin B. Temple and Luther R. Temple agreed to become guarantors. Upon being sent the contract of guaranty for execution, they changed a clause of the instrument by which the guarantors obligated themselves to pay all that might thereafter become due, both for principal and interest, on the mortgage exceeding $4,000, providing these mortgaged premises proved inadequate to pay it, by adding the words "on the principal sum of said mortgage." But they did not change another clause of the guaranty, providing "that the rate of interest from and after this date shall be computed at 6 per cent. per annum, and shall be paid on the last day of each and every June and December hereafter, until the said principal sum shall be paid." The guarantee retained the guaranty in its altered form without objection. A judgment given on the trial at the Essex Special Term, in a suit upon the guaranty, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that the obligation of the guarantors to pay the interest according to the terms of the unaltered clause was not affected by the alteration of the first mentioned clause.

TRAMP IN A HOTEL PARLOR.

Slept on a Sofa in the Marie Antoinette and Fought the Cook.

An uncouth and repulsively dressed man walked into the parlor of the Marie Antoinette Hotel, at the Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and lying down on a soft sofa went to sleep. He was awakened by a porter, who attempted to eject him. At first he showed fight, but eventually he went out, and, walking down into the kitchen, asked for something to eat. The cook offered him a roast beef sandwich, but he demanded better food. A fight followed, and the tramp was arrested.

In the West Side Police Court he gave the name of Peter Newell, forty-nine years of age, of 340 West Sixty-fourth Street. He was sent to the Island for three months.

F. W. ANTHONY ARRESTED

A Brooklyn Lawyer Is Charged with Being an Accomplished Insurance Swindler.

BOGUS POLICIES WERE ISSUED

Authorities Found Many of Them in the Attorney's Desk Returned for Payment, and Say Conviction Is Certain.

Post Office Inspector Benjamin R. Shopp and Deputy United States Marshal T. Foulkes walked into the law office of Frank W. Anthony, at 186 Montague Street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday and asked for the lawyer. When Mr. Anthony came out he was promptly placed under arrest and taken over toward the Federal Building. He was charged with fraudulent use of the mails. On the way the prisoner and his captors stopped at the law office of James W. Ridgway, who was engaged as counsel. Anthony was then arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle and held in $2,500 bail.

The authorities declare that Anthony is an accomplished insurance swindler. Inspector Shopp and Assistant District Attorney Roy took possession of the Montague Street office, and Mr. Roy claims that they discovered papers which strengthen their case against him. Anthony's method of procedure, it is alleged, was to issue insurance policies in the names of imaginary companies. One of the complainants against Anthony is Robert Dunbar of Elinsport, Penn., who claims to have paid Anthony $50 for a $1,000 policy on his house. The place was burned, and when Dunbar applied for the money, he discovered, he alleges, that the company never existed. The name of this bogus concern was the Atlas of South Carolina.

Mr. Roy says that among the papers found in Anthony's office was an insurance policy made out in Dunbar's name, and that other policies which had been returned for payment were found in Anthony's desk.

"It is going to cost the Government a great deal to convict this man," Mr. Roy said yesterday, "but his capture sets at rest the minds of officers who have been looking for an alleged fraudulent insurance broker for months. I have positive evidence that the Atlas, the Interior, the Le Muere, and three other companies on which Anthony issued policies do not and never did exist. He changed the names of his companies about once a year, when claimants for losses got too many for him. Anthony was formerly connected with the fraudulent Lloyds insurance companies which thrived in Brooklyn and on Long Island, but he was too slippery to be caught. There is no possible doubt of his conviction after what we found in his office to-day."

Henry Hageman, formerly postmaster of Bayville, L. I., was convicted some years ago of embezzling funds of the office, and was sentenced to eight years in the Kings County Penitentiary. He was one of Anthony's agents for the Lloyds Company of Queens County. Mr. Roy says that when, some time ago, he attempted to unearth the insurance frauds, Hageman offered to confess connection in the business with Anthony. He wanted a pardon, however, and Mr. Roy declined to make any deal of that kind.

A SCRAMBLE FOR WAR BONDS.

Quotations Are 102 3-4 Bid, 103 Asked, with Prospect of Advance.

While the Government bond market was generally dull yesterday, there was lively inquiry for the new war issue 3s, "when issued," and a disposition was evident to change old issues for the new bonds. The quotations that ruled were about 102¾ bid, 103 asked. These, however, were regarded as tentative, and to induce holders of the popular denominations of $500 and under to surrender their allotments, the impression being that when the new bonds are in existence the price will range between 104 and 106.

Zimmerman & Forshay, the bankers and bullion dealers, offer to buy at the bid price and to sell at the asked. In some quarters the quotations were the basis of speculative transactions, as is always the case pending issue of stocks or bonds. Some of the inquiry for the new bonds was traced to interests associated with banks anxious to secure them for circulation purposes.

In regard to the effect on money rates of the covering into the Treasury of the two-hundred-million-dollar issue, no one believed that it would affect the loan market. The Government has received $91,000,000 on account of direct subscriptions and 2 per cent. on $109,000,000, so that the amount remaining to be covered into the Treasury is $106,820,000 from every section of the United States and abroad.

NO TAX ON GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

But Instruments Issued Solely for Private Use Must Be Stamped.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling, which has been approved by the Department of Justice:

Papers and instruments executed, made, or issued by officers of the Government of the United States in the discharge of official functions pertaining to the operation of the Governmental machinery and for the use or benefit of the United States are exempt from tax. In line with this ruling it is held that all checks or drafts made and issued by the disbursing officers of the United States upon Government funds on deposit, in payment of Government obligations or dues, are exempt, and all certificates of officers of the United States given in the discharge of official functions necessary in carrying on the machinery of the Government are also exempt. The same principle would extend to instruments and papers of whatever character (otherwise subject to tax) executed, made, or issued by officers of the United States Government for Governmental purposes.

Where, however, certificates or other instruments are issued by any department or officer of the Government at the request of private persons solely for private use, a stamp should be affixed.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BANKS.

Special Ruling Asked for as to Stamps on Sight Drafts.

Complaints have come to Internal Revenue Collector Treat that a few of the largest banks in the city are still refusing to affix another 2-cent stamp to sight drafts to which is already affixed a stamp of the same denomination. He was asked what he proposed to do, and said that he had referred the matter to Washington, and had asked for a special ruling at an early date. "It is evident," said Collector Treat, "that this attempt on the part of some of the banks is producing ill-feeling on the part of those who are following the ruling laid down, and steps are being taken to have a uniform practice adopted."

A decision has been received to the effect that "tonics" are subject to a tax as proprietary medicinal preparations.

No proprietary stamps were received from Washington yesterday, and none of the smaller denominations was on sale. There was a small supply of 1-cent, 2-cent, 2½-cent, 4-cent, and 5-cent proprietary stamps on hand. The receipts from the sale of stamps Monday amounted to $25,981.64.

Passengers Must Pay the Tax.

The White Star Line, which stood out against the other transatlantic lines in the decision to make passengers pay the war tax of $5 on saloon passage, $3 on second-cabin passage, and $1 on steerage passage, has now decided that the passengers must pay the tax.

Stamp Ruling on 'Change.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has made this ruling: "That in all deliveries, powers of attorney or substitution dated July 1 and subsequently must each carry a twenty-five-cent revenue stamp."

For Judge in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day and unanimously nominated William David Porter of Allegheny for Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wickham. Mr. Porter is now, by appointment by the Governor, temporarily filling the vacancy on the bench.

Linen-crash showed its popularity and proved its worth by large sales for two successive years—we couldn't get enough last season.

This season not one of you stuffy, woolly-clothed men, no matter what your size, but can find comfort.

Complete suit, $8; coat, vest or trousers sold separately.

100 washable linen vests still on hand; were marked from $4 to $1, but they're so ugly even that didn't do the trick.

50 cents to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SIXTH AVENUE TROLLEY.

A Committee of Merchants to Ask for a Provisional Surface Service—Harmony Desired.

A slight change of opinion on the part of the Sixth Avenue merchants in their contention against the total suspension of horse-car traffic by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company while the company is installing the electrical system on the avenue was apparent yesterday. It was evident that some of the merchants regarded as satisfactory the explanation given by the railway company for making no provision for temporary transportation, and were prepared to accept the fact that the work of reconstruction compelled a disagreeable dose to be swallowed as quickly as possible. The possibility that the merchants might seek for legal means to compel the railway company to provide a temporary service was scouted generally.

Nathan Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. took a position into which there seemed to be a tendency for other merchants to settle. "I am relying on the good sense of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company," Mr. Straus said, "and that is about all I can say about the matter. I feel sure it will do what is best. If it cannot make provision for temporary service while the underground trolley is being put in, I believe it will start work quickly and finish it quickly."

This afternoon it is expected a delegation of twenty-five or more from the Sixth Avenue Improvement Association will visit the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's offices to confer with President Vreeland upon the matter. Chairman J. H. Little of 225 Sixth Avenue said that the delegation would ask Mr. Vreeland not to tear up the line from one end to the other, but to concentrate efforts on the shopping section first and get through with the lower end of the avenue as soon as possible. If Mr. Vreeland was not willing to do this, the delegates intended to ask that the horse cars be continued from Twenty-third Street to Eighth Street while the section above Twenty-third Street was under rehabilitation.

"There is no reason why the end in front of our stores should be torn up," Mr. Little said, "unless they are at work upon it. I believe Mr. Vreeland will do all he can for us and will hurry along the work with all possible expedition, even working day and night. We do not intend to approach Mr. Vreeland in a hostile spirit, but to agitate our interests on grounds that are right and just. No legal steps are contemplated if the company finds it can make no concessions."

The association has headquarters at 25 East Fourteenth Street, and the following are among the concerns represented in it: Park & Tilford, William Banta, Henry Kramer, J. P. Mercer, C. R. Vincent, Brill Brothers, Heather & Co., H. O'Neill & Co., B. Altman & Co., M. Rowan, A. Reinhardt, J. Wall & Son, M. Grossman, and A. Alexander.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said yesterday that there was little use of his talking further on the matter, as he considered it a physical impossibility to make provision for temporary service in either of the two forms proposed. He desired to work in harmony with the merchants, however. As far as legal compulsion was concerned, he did not see how the company could be legally forced to make provision while reconstructing the line. The courts had decided that the company could suspend its service temporarily while engaged in necessary repairs.

When the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads are completed, Mr. Vreeland says that it will bring the whole east side of the city into free and easy access with the two west side thoroughfares, and it will afford equal facilities for those living on the west side to use the east side lines of the company, extending from the Battery to the Harlem River.

Regarding the new stock issue, President Vreeland says: "We are proposing to issue only ten millions of stock; and notwithstanding the interruption which will occur in our traffic this Summer, if our experience of last year is any precedent of this, we ought to be able to earn sufficient to pay all of our interest, the present rate of dividends, and dividends on the proposed increase of stock, without any returns from the new construction. The improvement of Fourth Avenue allowed us to increase the car mileage from 7,500 to 15,000 miles per day."

CAPT. WALTER V. CLARK'S WILL.

Court Application Concerning Property of a Bourgogne Victim.

Among the passengers on the French steamship La Bourgogne were Capt. Walter V. Clark and wife of Jersey City, who were on their wedding tour. Yesterday Theodore Rusodo and Charles J. Roe applied to Chancellor McGill, as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, to admit the will of Capt. Clark to probate. Messrs. Rusodo and Roe, who represent Joshua Clark, father of Capt. Clark, said that Capt. Clark left an estate valued at $30,000. This he bequeathed to his wife, naming her as executrix.

Mr. Roe further stated that the case possessed some novel features, because it would not be possible to prove by exact evidence that either Capt. Clark or Mrs. Clark was dead, nor could it be shown which died first. The case will probably come up at Jersey City next Monday. Among the witnesses summoned are Mrs. La Casse of Plainfield, N. J., the only woman on La Bourgogne who was saved.

The suit is a friendly one, and is brought merely to enable the family to secure a ruling upon which the estate may be legally divided.

Funeral of La Bourgogne Victims.

PARIS, July 19.—A funeral service in memory of the victims of the sinking of the French line steamer La Bourgogne off Sable Island on July 4 last, in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, by which over 500 persons were drowned, occurred in the Church of the Madeleine here to-day. The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, pronounced absolution. The large congregation present included the Ministers of Marine, Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, a representative of President Faure, and François Deloncle, brother of the Captain of the ill-fated French ship.

Russia Wants Our Armor Plate.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 19.—Five Russian naval officers, including Capt. Doninski, this afternoon visited the Bethlehem Iron Company's ordnance works, and subsequently were shown over the proving ground, where they saw the armor plate which was fired upon by the twelve-inch gun recently. It is reported that the company is about to receive orders for armor plate from Russia.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Summer Skirts

For women. But few causes outside of inventory on August 1st could bring you such an offering as this.

All our $5 White Pique and White Duck Skirts have been ordered to go at $3.98

The skirts are correctly shaped and made only as the best makers know how to make them; the duck kinds have insertion of embroidery.

The opportunity is a grand one with the whole Summer yet to come.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Every Evg. except Sundays, 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
Next Week—Beggar Student.

THE COOL CASINO! Ever Gay Theatre! Evergreen Roof! ADMISSION, 50c.
Theatre Part Closed This Wk For Rehearsals! | The extravagant extravaganza! Yankee Doodle Dandy! First Presentation, July 25.
Box office open daily. Sale in progress 9 to 6.
Roof To-night & All THIS WK! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c. 50c. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Jas. Horne, Nick Long, Idalene Cotton, Gus Williams, Larry Dooley, Dammann Troupe, etc.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque. 7th week. Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth's.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-Day, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS.

Stability of the Compact from an Outside Point of View.

The regular weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association was held yesterday, but little took place beyond a general discussion of the situation becauses of the call which has been issued for a general meeting of the association on July 26.

One of the managers outside of the compact stated last night that he did not believe that rates would be thrown open in the suburban territory, because the break in the metropolitan district would probably be sufficient to diminish the present amount of capital invested in the insurance business.

The overabundance of capital is, he said, admitted to be the cause of the bad faith among the companies which undermined the strength of the Tariff Association, and if this condition can be altered, and at the same time the break kept corralled, a great deal will have been accomplished for the benefit of the stockholders of the strong companies. Furthermore, he said, the loss ratio for the month of July will, from present appearances, show a material increase, calculated to make underwriters pause to think before allowing the demoralization in the local rate market to spread. That a reactionary tendency has set in is to be inferred from the fact that brokers experience greater difficulty in placing large lines. Underwriters, however, will be anxious in regard to the stability of the suburban compact for some time to come.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The July meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

Silas P. Wood, metropolitan manager of the British America and the Western of Toronto, leaves to-day for Toronto to confer with J. J. Kenny, the Vice President of the two companies.

According to the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts must pay the policy carried by John J. Dick of Detroit. Payment was contested on the ground that the renewal of the policy was not regularly obtained.

The Travelers' Insurance Company has been sued by Mrs. George E. Wasey of Detroit for the amount of a ten-thousand-dollar life policy on the life of her husband, who, after one payment, became insane, escaped from an asylum, and was drowned. The resistance of the claim is based upon the allegation of suicide.

The National Association of Mutual Life Underwriters has chosen the following officers and members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year: President—William Law, Jr., of Chicago; Vice President—Craig Cofield of Atlanta, Ga.; Second Vice President—J. F. Force of Minneapolis; Secretary—George W. Harbin of Waterloo, Iowa; Treasurer—John J. Acker of Albany, N. Y.; Executive Committee—C. E. Rawson of Des Moines, Charles A. Capwell of Chicago, Charles W. Brown of Oxford, N. Y.; W. H. Smollinger of Galesburg, Ill., and George D. Eldredge of New York. The next annual meeting will be held in July, 1899, at the Thousand Islands.

GREAT PROFITS IN WHALING.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 19.—The whaling bark Swallow, Capt. B. D. Cleveland, which sailed from this port Aug. 26 of last year for Desolation Islands on a cruise for sea elephants, was sighted off here to-day, bound for New Bedford, with a full cargo of sea elephant oil.

The cruise of the Swallow has been unusually successful. On leaving here she was provisioned for a two years' cruise, but the vessel returns in less than a year laden to her utmost capacity. The Swallow proceeded from this port to the group of islands in the South Atlantic, known as Desolation Islands, and on reaching there the sea elephants were found to abound in great numbers. After 2,000 barrels of oil had been stowed in the vessel she proceeded to Cape Town, where she arrived on May 1. Her owner, Richard T. Green of Boston, cabled Capt. Cleveland to set sail for New Bedford, and he left the African port on May 18, making a good run home.

The cruise of the Swallow was a most novel one, and the first of its kind attempted for years. The industry had become obsolete and the undertaking was in the nature of an experiment. The success attending it, however, will lead to other vessels being sent on similar cruises. The oil brought home by the Swallow is valued at about $30,000, the greater portion of which will be exported to France.